

# THE NAPANEE

Vol. XLIII] No 19 -E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CAN.

## THE HARDY DRY GOODS CO.

### Whatever the Weather

The Walking Skirt is a sensible, practical garment.

In stormy weather especially so, for then a woman has generally enough to look after besides her Skirts. Our Skirt Section has a thoroughly complete assortment of styles; the most fastidious dresser is sure to be pleased here. Twenty-five styles to select from, from \$1.98 to 9.00, and the \$9.00 is a low price as well as the \$1.98.

**GOOD CLOTH SKIRTS**—full flare stitched trimming at bottom, in Black, Navy or Oxford. . . . . \$1.98

**FINE WOOL COSTUME SKIRTS**—piped trimmings down seams and around Skirt. . . . . \$2.50

**WALKING SKIRT** of all wool Chevoit, in Black, Navy, or Oxford, trimmed hips, stitch bottom. . . . . \$2.75

**WALKING SKIRTS** made of Imported Tweed, colors Grey, Black or Navy, flake effects very stylish. . . . . \$5.00

We are showing smart stylish Skirts, \$3.50, 4.00, 5.50, 6.00 and up. A visit to show rooms will convince you of this.

### STYLISH MILLINERY.

Frequently it is found that because an article is stylish and greatly in demand the price is proportionately advanced.—Not so here.—We purchase and sell on the basis of value and quality, giving our customers the benefit of style without extra cost.

See our New Ready-to-Wear Hats, 75c, \$1.25, 1.00, 1.50 and 2.00.

The best styles of the season in Trimmed Millinery are always found here.—Visit our Show Room whenever you like.—You'll find the best Millinery selling at usual Dry Goods prices.

### Alexandre Kid Gloves

hold first place in the estimation of good dressers in large cities, the largest stores sell them as their best—every pair is warranted and will be replaced.

All sizes in stock, black, colors or white. \$2.00 and \$1.25, dressed or Suede.

### The D. & A. Corsets

"made in Canada" are the perfection of corset making. New models for spring now to hand.

50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.25

The new Tape Girdle and Shirt Waist Corset in stock.

### Men's Shirts

Our full line of new Negligee and Dress shirts to hand.

60c, 75c, \$1.00

The best line and values we have ever shown. All styles 4-ply Collars, 2 for 25c.

### Swell New Waists.

This is one of the sections of our Ready-to-Wear Department for which we are noted. We have room here merely to mention a few of the fifty kinds we are showing in Ladies' White Lawn and Muslin Waists. We cordially invite every reader of this ad. to come in and spend ten minutes or more in seeing what we show. Prices from 75c. to \$3.50 each.

At \$1.00—A fine Lawn Waist with 4 rows large tucks and lace insertion across front and sleeves, two large tucks in back. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, at \$1.00.

Lawn Waists with eleven fine tucks down centre front with row of insertion and five tucks on either side, 13 medium tucks down back, 7 tucks down sleeve. All sizes, price \$1.25.

\$1.50—Lawn Waists, Yoke of Embroidery Insertion with 5 rows of tucks running across, tucked back, 3 tucks around sleeve, and cuff of insertion. A beauty.—\$1.50.

### Ladies' Sun Umbrellas.

Umbrella and Sunshade time is here,—and so is our new stock.—This year we show from a new factory buying direct—only one profit therefore you will understand we are giving better value than ever before.—Good ones at \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50, and 3.00 with a wide range of dainty handles in each price line.

### Art Shades and Poles.

Remember we still lead hereabout for variety in Window Shades and we know our special offerings just to hand are money savers for buyers. Blinds are 36, 42, 45 inches wide.

Curtain Poles with wood or brass trimmings complete for 25c. each. Better ones also.

### Correct Dress Materials.

We are now exhibiting complete lines in every section of our Dress Department.—We particularly invite inspection of our Evening Dress Materials—Voiles, Eolienes, Canvas Weaves, Albatross Cloths, Etamines, Crepelines, Crepe De Chenes. We show these in Black, Cream and all the best evening colors. Prices 50c. to \$1.50 the yard.

### Specials in Black Silks.

More Silks are in demand every day, fashion demands it and nothing else can take their place at \$1.25.

Black Italian Taffetas 50c, 65c, 75c.

Italian Guaranteed Taffeta \$1.00 and \$1.75.

Bonnet's Black Beau de Soie \$1.00.

Bonnet's Satin Duchesse, \$1.25, \$1.50.

Japan Wash Silks for Waists, all shades.

### 500 yards Neck Ribbons

FOR SATURDAY,

Usual 5c to 7c a Yard, special for Saturday at 2 Yards for 5 Cents.

### We invite Special Attention

to our new waists, new lace allover, new lines in corsets, new fabric gloves, new sun umbrellas, new white and fancy wash dress fabrics.

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Remember, NO ONE URGED TO BUY. You are free to look around all you want to.

Defiance Warp is the best.  
All Colors in Stock.

# The Hardy Dry Goods Co'y.

Cheapside - Napanee.

Butterick Patterns  
and Delineator.

FOR SALE—1 CHESTNUT CLYDE STALLION, coming seven years old, weighs about 1400 pounds. Apply to OTTO KLIEB, Denbigh P. O., Ont. 12cp

### INFORMATION WANTED.

Of one Samuel Lafayette Hicks, or of any relative of his I am informed he lived in or near Napanee some years ago. Any person knowing anything of the above please communicate with the undersigned.

WM. HANKIN, Chief Police,  
Napanee, Ont.

18cp

## THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL, Paid up \$3,000,000  
RESERVE FUND \$3,000,000  
UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$ 475,000  
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS  
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT  
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED.  
INTEREST CREDITED THEREON HALF-YEARLY.

FARMERS' SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND ADVANCES MADE THEREON.

T. S. HILL, Manager.  
Napanee Branch

## CHANGE OF LOCATION.

Mr. H. B. McCabe has removed his PAINT SHOP from D. E. Frisken's old stand, to Webster & Boyes, on Dundas Street, opposite Williams' Livery Stable.

Owing to lack of room he was compelled to make this change, and in his new quarters he will be pleased to greet all his old customers, as well as any new ones who wish anything in his line. Now is the time to have your buggy or wagon nicely painted for the coming summer, and have it done right and as cheap as good workmanship will allow.

H. B. McCABE,  
Carriage Painter.

## READ THIS

If you want your horses properly shod bring them to my place of business.

D. HENWOOD'S Old Stand.

Having secured the business of the late D. Henwood, I would be pleased to greet all the old customers and new one as well.

Being a practical workman I am prepared to do all kinds of blacksmithing at moderate prices.

GIVE ME A CALL.

Edward Graham

## BLOCKS, SLABS, AND CORDWOOD.

—FOR SALE—

CHAS. STEVENS,  
West Side Market.

## BUFF ORPINGTONS—EGGS FOR HATCHING.

The best general purpose fowl in the market, noted for their fine flavored flesh, quick maturity, and the amount of eggs they lay in winter. My hens took first prize at the Eastern Ontario Poultry show, Ottawa, March 7th to 11th, 1901.

EGGS, } \$2 per 13.  
          } \$3 per 26.

GEORGE DEGRÖFF.

19-m-p

Napanee, Ont.

## EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

N THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JOHN POLLARD, LATE OF THE TOWN OF NAPANEE, IN THE COUNTY OF LENOX & ADDINGTON, PUBLISHER, DECEASED,

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, Chap. 123, Sec. 33, and Amending Acts that all persons having any claim against the Estate of the said John Pollard, deceased, who died on or about the 9th day of April, A. D. 1901, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to H. M. Deroche, Napanee, Ont., solicitor for Elizabeth Pollard and Ernest John Pollard, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said John Pollard, deceased, on or before the 20th day of May, A. D. 1901, their names, addresses and descriptions and a full statement of the particulars of their claim or claims and the nature of the security (if any) held by them duly verified.

And that after the said day the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

H. M. DEROCHE,  
Solicitor for Executors.

Dated this 20th day of April, A. D., 1901.

## Do You Need a Paper Hanger,

One who is sure to give the best of satisfaction.

Arthur Briggs

having had an extensive expensive in paper hanging, both in the medium and better qualities of papers, guarantees the best of satisfaction. My place of business is on Dundas street, in the Wilson block, formerly occupied by Joseph Gates.

I am also a competent painter and fully qualified to execute all orders. Charges Moderate.

The two Independent Orders of Odd-fellows will attend divine service in the Eastern Methodist church on Sunday afternoon of April 24th.

Genuine American and Canadian Coal Oil.  
MADOLE & WILSON.

## We invite Special Attention

to our new waists, new lace allovers, new lines in corsets, new fabric gloves, new sun umbrellas, new white and fancy wash dress fabrics.

### MYER'S CAVE.

The past week has been fine. The snow is nearly all gone leaving the roads in a terrible condition.

Our school has started again after being closed for several months. Mr. Smith is the teacher.

Mr. E. J. Cowan had the misfortune of breaking the collar bone of his left shoulder.

John Critchely spent a few days in Tweed last week.

Joseph Perry has returned to his home in Centreville after spending several months at the Cave.

A couple of young sports spent Thursday evening at T. D. Perrys. Good for you Frank, and Casper, hope you had a good time.

Visitors:—Miss Emma Delyea, at Miss G. Perry's; William Morgan, and sister Clara, at Miss B. McGregors; Casber Thompson, Frank Neal, Thomas Delyea, Maggie and Edna Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bott, at T. D. Perrys; Geo. Heag, at J. C. Mitchells; James Perry, at Miss Rebecca Goods; August McMillan, at Miss E. Kinnely's; Duncan McGregor, at J. Kings Donald McGregor, at Mrs. A. M. Christ-holm's.

**A Slaughter Sale** of boots and shoes commencing Monday, March 28. About 200 pairs were shipped in mistake and rather than have them shipped back, to be sold less than cost.

Ladies \$2.00 for 1.50, also ladies 1.75 for 1.30, Misses 1.65 boot for 1.25, child's boot box calf for 1.00 sold in regular way 1.30.

Now is your chance to fit yourself and children out for summer wear.

All new stock just opened up. The sale to continue until all are sold

At H. W. KELLY'S,  
Campbell House Corner. 15-c-p

### NEWBURGH.

The high wind of Sunday dried the roads up.

The Vaudeville show billed for Finkle's Hall the other evening was poorly attended. Rev. Adams, Tamworth, will preach in the Methodist church on Sunday evening. P. D. Shorey was in Deseronts on Sunday. A number of young men from our village leave this week for the Northwest.

The cheese factory here opened for the season on the 11th inst.

The water in the Napanee river is still far above the average height.

T. B. Wilson, the genial book-keeper for Mr. Ryan, leaves this week for Winnipeg in company with his son Clarence, who is returning home after a brief holiday. Mr. Wilson's many friends wish him every success in his new work.

J. W. Wilson, Parma, spent Sunday at his home here.

Miss Evelyn Grange returned on Saturday, after a week's visit in Toronto.

W. Grange of the Newburgh Pharmacy, is on the sick list.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Clancy, who died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Richards, Stratheons, on Friday, passed through here on Sunday.

### CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of The Kind You Have Always Bought

Chas. H. Ritchie

Plough Repairs.

Shears, shoes, landsides and handles.

MADOLE & WILSON.

### Failed in an Emergency.

The man who said he did not see what good his life insurance would do him until he was dead must have been a hopeless object for the suave attack of the agent. Like him is the farmer of a Fifehire village of whom a London paper tells.

He had been advised from time to time to insure his house against fire. The agent, Sandy McLery, could never get the old man to sign and was forced to listen to the familiar argument that "his house would never gang on fire."

The unexpected happened, however, and the neighbors were astonished when the old man, instead of trying to save his goods, ran wildly up and down the village, crying:

"Whaur's that mon Sandy noo? Whaur's that insurance chiel? Ye can never get a body when ye're need-in' him!"

### Two Clever Answers.

It is reported that a man appointed sixth auditor of the treasury subject to examination was asked to state the distance of the moon from the earth. His written answer was simply, "Not near enough to affect the functions of a sixth auditor." He passed. So did another who, being examined for employment in the treasury, was asked how many soldiers England sent to this country during the Revolution. His answer was, "A blamed sight more than ever got back."

### Snapped Up.

"You're looking gloomy today, Tomkins. What's the matter?"

"Matter? You know Miss Passee, the old maid that lives down the way. Dawkins told me she was engaged to him, so just for the fun of the thing I proposed to her, and she accepted me. Now I'm looking for Dawkins."—London Telegraph.

### A Growing Climate.

The Professor—Do things grow rapidly in your part of the country? Young Housekeeper—I should say they do. When I order lamb from the butcher it always grows to mutton on the way home.—Woman's Home Companion.

### YARKER.

A show advertised for Saturday night did not arrive, though many in the hall were waiting for it.

Mrs. Martin and J. Woodhouse were buried here on Wednesday.

The flood has subsided here; all the floors of J. C. Connolly place of business, blacksmith shop and barns were under water. His goods on the lower part of the warehouse had to be removed.

B. S. O'Laughlin, and Mrs. J. C. Connolly have gone to Yarker.

J. Watt is painting the hotel here. Mrs. Charles Timmerman, Oeessa, spent a few days here with her brother, S. Winter Frank Simmonds is at Alfred Connolly's.

Sweat Pads.

Cury combs and brushes.

MADOLE & WILSON.



# EE EXPRESS.



\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

DA—FRIDAY, APRIL 22nd 1904

## PRISM BRAND

### HONOR ROLL FOR MARCH.

S. S. No 4. Adolphustown.

Fourth Class Sr.—Florence Rendell Genevieve Bogart.

Fourth Class Jr.—Florence Gould, Bessie Sherman, Rosa Tierney.

Third Class—Blanche Williams, Grace Sherman, Roy Gould, Harold Sherman, Milton Pringle, Clarence Sherman, Edith Tierney.

Second Class—Percy Vine, Harold Derby Sr. Pt. II—Arthur Bogart, Carmie Vine Jr. Pt. II—J. B. Gould, Percy Williams Pt. I—Reggie Beasley.

## PAINT

### PARK ARANGEMENTS.

Disposal of Buildings and to Whom,

As soon as the weather will permit, work will be commenced toward the removal of be three residences and the other small buildings on the park site, and just so soon as this is done the work on the new park will be commenced.

Mr. John Milligan has purchased the house just west of the library and will remove it across Dundas street to the vacant lot recently acquired by him. He intends to have the roof taken off and a cottage of put on instead. When this is done he building will be enclosed with brick and when all the other improvements are added, instead of a house at present worth \$300, it will be worth in the neighborhood of \$1500. In fact when the sale was effected, it was with the understanding that the building would be improved to that amount.

Mr. John Wagar purchased the two residences north of the library for \$600, and resold them to T. G. Carscallen, M.P. Mr. Carscallen will remove them to his property at the foot of Centre street just south of his undertaking established. We understand the purchaser has already secured tenants for them.

The barns and other small outbuildings on the park site will be torn down and removed.

The town council will be asked to have a sanolitic walk laid down on this block and it goes without saying that this will be rationally acceded to. Then the site will be staked out and the work rapidly pushed long.

Together with the donation, too much raise cannot be given Councillor Waller, who has been agitator of the scheme and who is the sole manager of everything pertaining to this move of adding to the beauty of our town. Mr. Waller has written away concerning the purchase of a steel agestaff, and there are several other ideas a reference to the park, which will be given to the public, through the press as they mature.

—AT—

THE MEDICAL HALL

### SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

The brutal attack made upon Sir Richard Cartwright in The Mail and Empire on Tuesday last has caused great indignation and disgust among Sir Richard's old friends in the Riding of Lennox, not only among the Liberals but also among many Conservatives who formerly supported him.

Coming at a time when Sir Richard's health is broken down and he is beginning to feel the weight of his years, it does look as though 'malice, hatred and illwill' were the chief causes of this editorial against him. In one breath the writer of this article above referred to pours out his venom on Sir Richard and in the very next lands him to the skies. What the real object of the Mail and Empire in thus abusing and holding up Sir Richard to scorn and ridicule in the eyes of his countrymen and at the same time showing up some of his good acts, the ordinary reader can hardly understand, but the opposition can rest assured that by writing in this strain they have instead of injuring Sir Richard done him credit and honor and have shown to the people of Canada that no matter how much dirt they may attempt to throw at him they cannot do so without bringing out his cleverness and great abilities. This time as in many other instances The Mail and Empire has overshot the mark and left the impression in the minds of the majority of the Canadian people that Sir Richard John Cartwright is a great man and a statesman that we can ill afford to part with.

A S Kimmerly has just to hand car berry boxes to be sold at lowest prices. All kinds of calf meal in stock, timothy clover and all varieties garden seeds, seed corn. I have full car Leaming and Southern Sweet.

### STRAITHCONA.

Mrs. J. Clancy passed away at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Richard Richards, on Friday last aged eighty-five years. The funeral on Sunday at the Wesley church was largely attended. The family have the sympathy of a large circle of friends.

The friends of Miss Lizzie Finlay who recently underwent an operation at the Kingston General Hospital will be glad to learn it was successful and that she will soon be able to return home.

Patrick Fox and wife, of Deseronto, were the guests of Mrs. J. F. Bowyer, for a couple of days last week.

Alex. McGregor, of Dexter, N.Y., was calling on friends on Saturday last.

Henry Sweet, of Dexter, N.Y., is spending this week in our village visiting relatives and friends.

Henry Darlington left on Thursday last for Marlbank where he has secured a situation.

Mrs. Hugh Davy's sale of stock and implements on Wednesday last was well attended and good prices were realized.

Guy Pibus has moved in the vacant house on the Newburgh road, formerly occupied by Thos. O'Connor.

Frank Hanes left on Monday for Cataragui where he has secured a situation in a cheese factory.

The paper mill is nearing completion, and will soon be running and turning out paper. We are glad to see it so near done, as it will be a boon to the village as it gives employment to quite a large number of hands.

A. Connors and wife left on Monday last for Watertown, N.Y.

Miss Katie McGwire has returned from Toronto where she spent a short time visiting relatives and friends.

## HAVE YOU TRIED J. F. SMITH'S 40 CENT COFFEE.

FRESH MAPLE SYRUP,  
\$1.00 Per Gallon.

Carnations 30 Cents per Dozer.

AT—

J. F. SMITH'S.

## DRY MILLWOOD FOR SALE

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Salt and Portland Cement.

COAL FOR Stoves, Furnaces and Grates, Steam Purposes and Blacksmiths' use.

The Rathbun Co.

R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

## PERSONALS

Almond Stover, Deseronto, was in Kingston Monday.

Invitations are out announcing the wedding of Albertha Gertrude, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Donnelly, 126 Stuart street Kings on, to Ethel Kingsbury, of Napanee on Wednesday evening, April 27th, at nine o'clock.

Mr. William Burmp, and son-in-law J. Carnahan, Deseronto, spent Friday in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Fox, of Hamilton, were home a few days of this week to attend his mother's funeral.

Mrs. Wilkison was in town Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Sale will leave to day for Japan, after spending a week with Mrs. Sale's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rose.

Messrs Geo. Burtch and Ernest Blair left on Monday night for Cleveland where they have secured situations as advance agent for 'Uncle Tom' show.

Lieut. Foley, has arrived in town and will assist Capt. Crawford in the discharge of the duties pertaining to the management of the Salvation Army corps in Napanee.

Mr. Frank Eaton, Onway, was a caller on the Express on Tuesday.

T. H. Wiggins, D. L. S., Napanee, has been appointed chief engineer of the north-west Territorial government's drainage system for the Regina and Prince Albert district.

Miss McLaren, teacher in the west Ward school, has been obliged to resign

Miss Euphemia Coates returned on Thursday from a visit with friends at Euphrase.

Miss Nellie Berno has returned home after spending Easter holidays, the guest of her cousin, Miss Kathlyen Wagar south Napanee.

### BIRTHS.

DORIS. In Campbellford, on Thursday April 14th, 1904 to Mr. and Mrs. H. B. R. Drayden a son.

KAY. On April 16th, 1904 at Napanee, to Mr. and Mrs. William King, a son.

CATHERINE. At Napanee, on Saturday, April 17th, 1904 to Mr. Arthur Carscallen, a son.

### DEATHS.

FOX. At Kingston, on Saturday April 17th, 1904, Anne, beloved wife of Mr. Max Fox, Mill street, aged 61 years.

BURGESS. At Napanee, on Saturday, April 16th, Ethel Lydia Burgess, daughter of David Burgess, of Moscow, aged 21 yrs. 8 months and 19 days.

### ODESSA.

Miss Black's flat in town is now furnished belonging to Mrs. N. D. Hicks, who has gone on to visit at St. Catharines, where her son lives.

Miss George Watts has been spending a week in Kingston with her sister, Miss Irving.

Mrs. Purdie, Deseronto, is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. Keeney.

Mr. S. A. G. Goss, of Deseronto, is in town.

J. C. Massey and wife, Buffalo, N. Y., arrived in town last week with the remains of Mrs. Massey's sister. Interment will take place at Central cemetery. When leaving from the train at Napanee Mr. and Mrs. Massey met with a collision which nearly cost them a life. Both of them, their lives, were saved however, the morning and they

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### NAPANEE MODEL HONOR ROLL FOR MARCH.

Grade X Entrance—A Preston, W Tobey P Spencer, B Baughan, M Abell, M Miller L Madden, K Wagar, E Frizzell, M Stovel C Knight, G Graham, W Wilson, H Williams, H Trimble, W Perry, S Bartlett, C Bowen, K Chatterton.

Grade IX Jr. IV—Lena Herrington, Jean Gibson, Russell Chadwick, Alma Storms, Helena Merrin, Harold Lawson, Maggie Armstrong, Vivian McLaughlin, Orval Madden, Stella Douglas.

Grade VIII, Sr. III—Anubrey Cowan, James Weddale, Lambert Graham, Lucy Scott, Percy Laidley, Gerald Anderson, Roy Root, Nellie Johnston, Willie Stark, Edith Morden, Agnes Monaghan, Marguer-

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## Piety Hill Green Houses

for Spring Plants.

J. T. RIDDLE, Prop.

### TOWN COUNCIL.

Council Chamber

April 18th 1904

Council met in regular session

## HAVE YOU TRIED J. F. SMITH'S 40 CENT COFFEE.

FRESH MAPLE SYRUP,  
\$1.00 Per Gallon.

Carnations 30 Cents per Dozen.  
AT— J. F. SMITH'S.

## DRY MILLWOOD FOR SALE

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Salt and Portland Cement.

COAL FOR Stoves, Furnaces and Grates, Steam Purposes and Blacksmiths' use.  
The Rathbun Co. R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

### PERSONALS

Almond Stover, Deseronto, was in Kingston Monday.

Invitations are out announcing the wedding of Albertha Gertrude, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Donnelly, 126 Stuart street Kingston, to Bethel Kingsbury, of Napanee on Wednesday evening, April 27th, at nine o'clock.

Mr. William Burnip, and son-in-law J. Canham, Deseronto, spent Monday in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Fox, of Hamilton, were home a few days of this week to attend his mother's funeral.

Mrs. Wilkison was in town Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Sale will leave to-day for Japan, after spending a week with Mrs. Sale's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rose.

Messrs Geo. Burch and Ernest Blair left on Monday night for Cleveland where they have secured situations as advance agent for "Uncle Tom" show.

Lieut. Foley, has arrived in town and will assist Capt. Crawford in the discharge of the duties pertaining to the management of the Salvation Army corp in Napanee.

Mr. Frank Eaton, Conway, was a caller on the Express on Tuesday.

T. H. Wiggins, D. L. S., Napanee, has been appointed chief engineer of the northwest Territorial government's drainage system for the Regina and Prince Albert district.

Miss McLaren, teacher in the west Ward ward school, has been obliged to resign owing to ill-health.

Miss Margaret Woods, Kingston, was united in marriage to Edward Ferris, of Bath last week.

J. A. Steele, Yarker, was in Kingston Saturday.

W. J. Fleming, Stella, was in Kingston Saturday.

Dr. and Mrs. Oldham, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ewart and Mrs. Wells, Yarker, visited the Limestone city Saturday.

Fred K. Gordanier, and brother John left Wednesday morning for Carman. Perry Gault and Arthur Fellows left this week for Winnipeg.

Mrs. LaFrance left on Sunday for Calgary, Alberta

Mrs. D. W. McKim and nephew, Bruce Whittington, returned last week from spending Easter week with friends in Kin-

Miss Euphemia Coates returned on Thursday from a visit with friends at Enterprise.

Miss Nellie Rennie has returned home after spending Easter holidays, the guest of her cousin, Miss Kathyleen Wagar south Napanee.

### BIRTHS.

DRYDEN—In Campbellford, on Thursday April 14th, 1904 to Mr. and Mrs. H. B. R. Dryden, a son.

KING—On April 16th, 1904, at Napanee, to Mr. and Mrs. William King, a son

CALLAGHAN—At Napanee, on Saturday, April 16th, to Mr and Mrs. Arthur Callaghan, a son.

### DEATHS.

Fox—At Kingston, on Saturday, April 16th, 1904, Annie, beloved wife of Mr. Max Fox, Mill street, aged 51 years.

BURGESS—At Napanee, on Saturday, April 16th, Ethel Lydia Burgess, daughter of David Burgess, of Moscow, aged 24 yrs., 8 months and 19 days.

### ODESSA.

Sidney Clark sold at auction some furniture belonging to Mrs N D Hicks, who has gone to reside at St. Catherine's, where her sons live.

Miss Georgie Watts has been spending a week in Kingston with her sister, Mrs Ettinger.

Miss Dooxee, Deseronto, is visiting her sister, Mrs A Kenyon.

Mrs Sidney Clark is quite ill.

T. W. Milsap and wife, Buffalo, N. Y., arrived here lately with the remains of Mrs Milsap's sister; interment will take place at Cataragui cemetery. When alighting from the train at Napanee Mr and Mrs Milsap met with a mishap which nearly cost one, if not both of them, their lives. It was yet dark in the morning, and they thought there was a platform to alight on. Instead, they stepped into space, and fell on the ground, dangerously near to the moving wheels of the car. Mr Milsap was badly bruised, but Mrs Milsap fared better we are glad to say.

### VENNACHAR.

Willett Sweetnam intends starting next week to North Bay. Mrs. Sweetnam and family intend going shortly.

John Pebee is visiting under the parental roof.

Mrs. McCrimmon presented her husband with a fine big baby.

Carmon McNeal has moved into the Ross house.

Death has taken away an old and respected lady, in the person of Mrs. Cowan. She was nearly eighty-four years old. She had her reasoning faculties to the very last. The deceased had been sitting in bed for



# THE MEDICAL HALL

## NAPANEE MODEL HONOR ROLL FOR MARCH.

Grade X Entrance—A Preston, W Tobey P Spencer, B Baughan, M Abell, M Miller L Madden, K Wagar, E Frizzell, M Stovel C Knight, G Graham, W Wilson, H Williams, H Trimble, W Perry, S Bartlett, C Bowen, K Chatterson.

Grade IX Jr. IV—Lena Herrington, Jean Gibson, Russel Chadwick, Alma Storms, Helena Merrin, Harold Lawson, Maggie Armstrong, Vivian McLaughlin, Orval Madden, Stella Douglas.

Grade VIII, Sr. III—Aubrey Cowan, James Websdale, Limbert Graham, Lucy Scott, Percy Laidley, Gerald Anderson, Roy Root, Nellie Johnston, Willie Stark, Edith Morden, Agnes Monaghan, Marguerite Craig, Flossie Clark, Olive Madden Ruby Conger, Clarence Wilson.

Grade VII Jr. III E Davis, A Brown, D Vanalstine, M Gibson, E Gleeson, L Loucks, D Gibson, G Oliver G Miller, L VanVolkenburg, G Masters, E Edward C Fitzpatrick, H Gordon, J Baker, F Brown, R Moore, L Hill, N Waller, H Hardy, T Evans, B Bennett, A Bellhouse. Sr II—H Burrows, P Vrooman, E Woodcock, D Emery, H Hearn, R Min chinton.

Grade VI, Jr. II—Jack Soby, Stanley Kingsbury, Stanley Lindsay, Douglas Ham Herbert King, Annie Moore, Robert Belcher, James Bartlett, Dora Smith, Donald Smith, Gertrude Clark, Edith Vanluven, Kathleen Hunter, Calvin Herrington, Earl Walker.

Grade V, Pt II—Winnie Briggs, Lorena Wilson, Nettie VanDusen, Muriel Chalmers Aileen Anderson, Marjorie Burrows, Francis Leonard, Myrtle Edwards, Mabel Edwards, Reginald Herring, Gordon Davis, Don Vanalstine, Godfrey Bartlett.

Grade IV, Pt I Sr.—Helen Daly, Irma Solmes, Garnet Storms, Anna Fitzpatrick, Marie McNeill, Gordon Miller, Sadie Carr, Leonard, Wartman, Wilfrid Storms, Floyd Whitmarsh, Hazel Parks, Lenora Sanford, Gertie Rodgers, Harold Herrington, Fred Cliff, Marguerite Lindsey, Hugh Markle, Willie Websdale.

Jr—James Stevens, Helen Vanalstine, Herbert Plumby, Mamie Hearn, Gladys Weller, Ruby Bowen, Aberdeen Castaldi. Grade III, Jr. III—Marion Paul, George Grange, Leslie Lawson, Bessie Conger, Grant Dickenson, Bevely Simpson, E Richardson, Edna Laidley, Willie Meng, Maggie McMillan, Percy Giroux, Charlie Cornwall.

Sr II—Carrie Cowan, Mildred Baughan, Minnie Rankin, Olive Wagar, Clarence Duncan, Cecil Wilson, Charlie Norris, Martin Ketcheson, Edwin Giroux.

Grade II Jr II—Nellie Root, Anthony Moore, Pearl Pendell, Gladys Castiday, Earl Loucks, Laura Vine, Sadie Conger, Lucy Clark, Eddie Vine, Arthur Bland, Annie Irving Maud Hurst, Bobart Wilson, Jessie Cleall, Cornelius Mills, Sidney Laird, Ross Loucks, Willie Trumpour, Nellie Morden, Helen Taylor, Bernice Murdoch, Elsie King, Edna Mills.

Grade I—Ross Dafeo, James Warner, Laura Vanalstine, Gertrude Metzler, Ella McMillan, Orra Knight, Merta Mills, Edith Dibb, Vincent Kenny, Fred Burrows Ross Buffman, Leo McCabe, Dorothy Smith, Helen Bruton, Willie Duncan.

## FRED L. HOOPER.

### REIDVILLE,

Service was well attended at Knox church Sunday last.

Mr. Thomas Milsap has moved into his new residence.

Miss Gladys Shane is visiting her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. T. Milsap. The sewing machine has been through this vicinity.

Mrs. T. Haynes is improving slowly.

Miss Lizzie Hannah still continues very low.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Milsap and little niece, Gladys Shane and Miss Ethel Clancy, and brother George, spent Sunday at R. J. Hannah's.

Miss Birdie Hannah has taken a trip to Watertown for her health.

**WIRE** black barbed string, at  
GREY LION HARDWARE.

ing relatives and friends.

## Piety Hill Green Houses for Spring Plants.

J. T. RIDDLE, Prop.

### TOWN COUNCIL.

Council Chamber  
April 18th 1904

Council met in regular session Mayor Madole in the chair.

Councillors present—Ming, Lapum, Lowry, Graham, Waller, Williams.

The minutes of the last regular sessions were read and confirmed.

A communication was read from H. M. Deroche in reference to repairing the drain running from Dundas street south. Last summer the drain was in an unsanitary condition and residents in that neighborhood complained of it several times. The council intend taking immediate action and the matter was referred to the street committee.

Mr. John Wagar asked permission to lay building material on the west side of John street. Granted on condition that the applicant assume all responsibility in case of accidents, etc.

The Fire Company asked that the date of civic holiday be changed this year as their demonstration falls on the fixed date for civic holiday. On motion the date was adjourned to the third Wednesday in August instead of second.

The Napanee Gas Co'y in a communication, stated that they would like to tender for street lighting but would like the matter left in abeyance for a couple of months as they have no lamp posts, etc, having disposed of the old ones formerly used for street lighting. The communication was laid on the table for future reference.

Chas Anderson, liveryman, occupying town property, asked for repairs to property. He also made an offer of \$1500 for the said property.

On motion the Town Property Committee were instructed to furnish the council with a statement of necessary repairs.

On motion the town property committee were instructed to have the weigh scale building cleaned and painted.

Moved by Coun Graham, seconded by Coun Waller, that a deputation be appointed to visit other towns and ascertain how they are lighted, the cost of such lighting all other necessary information.

The above motion was over held by the mover and seconder on the condition that the Fire, Water and Light Committee interview the Napanee Electric Light Company and endeavor to make arrangements for having a couple of blocks lighted by incandescent lamps, so that the council and the citizens generally could form some idea as to how this system would work on the streets.

On motion the time for the return of the collector's roll was extended until the next meeting of the council.

The following accounts, which were paid, was the result of the two fire alarms on Saturday and were for drawing hose carts, water, etc: E. Kelly, \$1.25; A. Plumley, 25c; Chas Vanalstine \$2.00; John B. Vanalstine, 50c, L. McCabe, 25c.

The treasurer was granted a voucher for sundry payments, amounting to \$56.57. Council adjourned.

A full line of tinware and agate ware cheap at GREY LION HARDWARE.

ward school, has been obliged to resign owing to ill health.

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Perry Gault and Arthur Fellows left this week for Winnipeg.

Mrs. LaFrance left on Sunday for Calgary, Alberta.

Mrs. D. W. McKim and nephew, Bruce Whittington, returned last week from spending Easter week with friends in Kingston. Mrs. McKim has been under the doctor's care since, but is slowly recovering.

Fred Arnot, Jr., formerly of Napanee, has been renewing acquaintances this week. Fred, is travelling for a Toronto firm, and although it is only seven years since he left here he had to introduce himself to many of his former friends.

Mrs. Josephine Sagar, was taken to the Kingston Hospital, on Tuesday, for treatment. She has been confined to the house all winter and was gradually becoming weaker of tubercular trouble.

Prof J. H. De Silburg, the celebrated Specialist from Germany, will be in Napanee on Monday afternoon, May 9th, and remain until Wednesday, May 11th, when he may be consulted at J J Perry's drug store. See ad on last page of this issue.

Mr. Herb Daly returned to his home in Stoco, on Thursday after a short visit in town with his brother, Mr. W. A. Daly.

Mr. C. R. Allison, Parma, was a caller on the Express on Thursday.

Mr and Mrs C H Finkle, Newburgh, will give an "at Home," on Friday evening next.

Mr Gibson Pringle is renewing acquaintances in town.

Mr F G Young, Sandhurst, was in town on Thursday.

Mrs E A Rikley, spent Wednesday with friends in Bath.

Mr J Aylesworth, who has been very ill, is reported somewhat improved.

Dr Garrett, Kingston, was in town on Thursday.

Mrs G A Cliff is visiting Mrs Scott in New York.

Capt W Palmateer will be in command of the Str Deseronto this season, vice Capt Skillen, resigned owing to ill health.

Mrs. Madill and Mr Joe Madill were in Kingston Friday last.

Mr A R Boyes, of Dawson City, Yukon Territory, arrived in town on a visit, on Thursday.

Mr and Mrs Harris Conger, Belleville, are visiting friends in town.

Mr Fred Day, of Bannockburn, was in town on Wednesday.

Miss Luella Hall, has been confined to the house with throat trouble.

Mr Russell, cheese buyer, returned on Thursday from a visit to his son at Strathcona, Alberta.

It was yet dark in the morning, and they thought there was a platform to alight on. Instead, they stepped into space, and fell on the ground, dangerously near to the moving wheels of the car. Mr Milsap was badly bruised, but Mrs Milsap fared better we are glad to say.

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Mrs. McCrimmon presented her husband with a fine big baby.

Carmon McNeal has moved into the Ross house.

Death has taken away an old and respected lady, in the person of Mrs. Cowan. She was nearly eighty-four years old. She had her reasoning faculties to the very last. The deceased had been sitting in bed for four years, in which time she never laid down. She bore her sickness with great patience. On Monday morning, April 11th, she passed peacefully away at her daughter's, Mrs. K. W. Connor, where she has been living. The funeral service was held in the Methodist church, of which she was a member for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Connor wish to thank the people for their kindness.

### TAMWORTH.

There was a fine audience in the Methodist church last Friday evening to listen to the lecture on "China" by Rev W E Smith, M D, of Kiating. The lecturer, who appeared in the costume which he wears continually in the far east, was followed with great interest, and the collection of curios—which included the only flag taken from the Boxers in the riots—was afterwards examined by those present. One of the doctor's colleagues in Kiating hospital work is Dr Charles Service who, over thirty years ago, while his father was pastor here, was born in the Methodist parsonage.

The ladies of the W. M. S. held their annual Easter meeting the other evening in the town hall. There was a capital programme, which included drills by the young people of the mission band, and an address by Rev W H Adams.

Rev J F Mears, Newburgh, preaches in this town next Sunday morning and evening.

The ladies of the missionary auxiliary held their last regular monthly meeting at the residence of Mrs Damon Flood who, since her arrival here, has identified herself with this and other helpful church work. There was a large attendance, and the election of officers for the ensuing year took place.

There was a concert in the school house on Tuesday evening, when selections from the gramophone were given, and recitations solos and dialogues were rendered by the scholars. The proceeds are to be used for purchasing new blinds for the building.

James Saul, Edward Perry, and Clem Bell, left on Monday evening for Winnipeg with a carload of horses.

Bert Kveer left on Saturday last for Watertown, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Weir spent Sunday with their daughter, Miss Weir, our school teacher.

A full line of rakes spades, shovels, forks, and hoes at

GREY LION HARDWARE.

## Tinware Specials!

Always in the lead with the prices away down. Yours not to reason why, yours but to come and buy.

20c Victor Flour Sifters .....	15c	14 quart pieced Dish Pan .....	15c
No. 9 \$2 Tin Boiler, copper bottom. \$1 58		Tin Pot Lids, all sizes, choice. ....	5c
No. 9 \$1.50 Tin Boilers, copper bottom 1 59		Tin Wash Basin .....	7c & 9c
10 quart Tin Pails .....	2 for 25c	40c Colored Tin Slop Pails .....	33c
10c Heavy Tin Dust Pans .....	5c	Tin Cuspidors at .....	12c and 18c
Milk Strainers and Cullender, each. .	10c	10c Tin Tea Steepers .....	8c
7c Heavy Tin Dippers .....	4c	30c Tin Strainer Pails .....	25c

We have a full line of Creamers, Cream Pails, Strainer Pails, Milk Pans, etc., that we are also selling at close prices at

**McINTOSH BROS'.**

Wm. A. GARRETT, Manager.

RENNIE BLOCK.



# A WOMAN'S LOVE

## OR, A BROTHER'S PROMISE

### CHAPTER XV.

Happy is the playwright who can achieve his moment of Achilles-heel dullness, his inevitable mauvais quart d'heure, yawn before he opens the fifth act of the drama; happy the seeker after romance in daily life who does not compress all his thrills into one week, thereafter to tail off into the doldrums of domesticity or the fatuousness of folded hands on paunch; happy he, I say, to whom comes the quiet hour early, fortifying him for the run to the big scene just before the curtain falls!

Whether such notions as these ever drifted lazily through the brain of Hector Grant is matter of little moment. They might well have done so; yet it is more than likely that they did not, for in life the times of greatest stress begin without blare of trumpets or roll of drums and the chief actor, though he can not but take his cue, knows next to nothing of how his part is to expand, or with what supreme consummation it is to end.

Thus, when Don Miguel asked for an interview, Hector did not foresee that what the old general had to say was the first speech of the last act in the drama—the drama that began so like a fragment from Faerie in the palace in Bloomsbury on rainy night in August; did not foresee that this last act would set the whole world agog with a nine days' wonder, and bring sorrow to be sister of Maddalena for ever.

Don Miguel stood heavy and bowed with the weight of his years. His mild eyes were lack-lustre, and below them were swart puffs of weariness. His hands drooped nerveless, and about his whole figure hung an air of depression that was subtly pervading. The sight of him thus altered touched Hector's heart: he rose, and with his free hand—the wounded limb was still in a sling—grasped the old man's with impulsive sympathy. The simple act of reconciliation made tears in the voice when Don Miguel spoke.

"Senor Grant, you forgive me, then?"

"Yes, yes, if my forgiveness is needed. Her Majesty forgave you. That cleared all accounts, and we began afresh."

"But I must offer you all the apologies and make all the reparation a man can. You must let me, too, offer such justification for my conduct as is possible. It was useless to attempt to make any excuse to her Majesty; but you will understand—you, who know something of my daughter."

Hector was keen to avoid any discussion of Asunta; but the old man was all the more insistent because, while his dignity was in arms against disclosing the slur on his honor, his sense of justice stimulated him to make complete avowal of all the sad business. The resolve once made, he could not be swayed, to abandon it.

"Senor Grant, once I thought I was blessed in my daughter, now I know that I have been cursed in her. A father's love must be grievously wounded ere he can say such a hard thing as that. When I remember all the tender care that surrounded her, and the watchfulness with which she was guarded from every air of heaven, I cannot conceive how, from a woman of gentle heart and warm soul, she should have changed into a devil. But a devil she now is. I am her father, and I say it."

"She deceived me, sir; she played

And so, innocently enough, the last act was opened.

Whatever else he was, Major Don Pedro Santiago di Borja y Montanar was no dissembler of his sentiments and opinions. Of noble family, ancient lineage, and incorrigible arrogance, he held Hispaniola to be the only great country in the world (in this, curiously like the Englishman in his attitude towards the cradle of Empire-makers), and her every deed, if not perhaps worthy of poetic perpetuation, at least inevitable and justifiable. Her treatment of Aruba and her tigerish lust for blood as especially personified in Asunta, he applauded with both hands; and he added to her blazoned military deeds that paralleled the darkest of the papal branch of his house. As Aruba had been served, so should Palmetto. On this point he seemed to keep silence, and even when by Palmetto's clemency a favored prisoner, he tossed the head and curled the lip at the newest seekers after liberty.

While Maddalena's troops were investing Palm City closely, and aggressive operations were for the moment somewhat slackened, Don Miguel frequently visited his home at Friganeta on his mission of suasion. On these occasions di Borja, a prisoner but a guest, delighted in sparing his already tortured host no whit of humiliation; he poured out streams of futile but corrosive prophecy, foretelling with acrid tongue failure direct and calamitous retribution. It stands to Don Miguel's honor that his courtesy stood the strain, and that when he had a thousand opportunities for poisonous retort, he forebore to utter one word that might prick the Hispaniolan's susceptibilities. He listened to sneer and gibe, calumny and contempt, with unruffled politeness, although in his heart he cursed the unwelcome guest deeply and blackly.

Asunta listened, too—and took heart.

When she found herself to all intents a prisoner at Friganeta, her evil courage drooped, her infernal hope dimmed. But this man—so contemptuously cruel, so venomously vindictive, such a thorough hater—surely, surely, she should be able to make him her helper. If she could not succeed in fashioning him into a weapon of destruction to Palmetto—but she laughed: she could do it, she was not Asunta for nothing, and she would do it. True, she loved Hispaniola and the Hispaniolans little; but now she loved Palmetto even less—and in revenge there is no country, no race; and revenge, revenge, revenge, was the only thing for which she lived, the only thing for which she desired to live.

Once, and once only, a glint of sanity pierced the thick clouds that overshadowed her reason, and she saw that all her humiliation and all her shame were of her own creation—she saw that even if she took Hector from Maddalena she could not have him to herself, and if she took Maddalena she had still less chance of bringing Hector to her feet. If she achieved revenge, the price would be life. That was too much, she thought; and the next second the glint was gone, seething fogs of passion swept up and wrapped her round again, her only lamp in the darkness the red light of revenge. Hector or Maddalena, or both—the death, the death!

None can be so blind or so easily blinded as a duenna. Our British

"I go to the stables now."  
"Very well. When you are ready, I shall be ready."

Without a word she left him, gliding along the dark corridor and down the stair like a shadow, making a sound, scarcely breathing.

She passed into the dining-room. On a couch lay a stout man in the Palmetto uniform, snoring stertorously. His face was purple and the veins of his temples were swollen and obtrusive. His glazed eyes bulged half-open, but they saw not; and his teeth shone white through the tangle of brown moustache and beard. The arm hung down, the hand on the floor.

Moved by some swift prompting to make certain that he was really beyond awakening, Asunta kicked the inert hand with the point of her Parisian shoe. It swung in the air at the impact, and then fell back to the floor as if lead. Asunta smiled, and passed through the great open window into the grounds on her way to the stables.

At the end of the prearranged half-hour Asunta was riding through the night with di Borja. Almost at the moment of their setting out from Friganeta, one of Mr. Thomas Smith's steamers was completing the discharge of her cargo of ammunition and stores at Espoleto; and Mr. Thomas Smith himself was helping from a launch a nervous, shaking, very perturbed little woman with strangely resolute eyes—Judith Freere.

(To be Continued.)

### THE LITTLE HAIR TRUNK.

What May be Found in This Small, Shallow Box.

In many a farmhouse closet or village attic may be found a small, shallow box, perhaps a foot and a half square and six inches deep, covered with deerskin with the hair left on the outside, and liberally studded with brass nails. It has a stiff and clumsy lock, and a handle upon the top. It is and for three generations has been known to the family as "the little hair trunk."

Here is the precursor of the modern safety deposit vault. In it, for the better part of a century, one housewife after another has deposited the papers of family importance.

Within it are expired insurance policies on buildings in ashes years ago; quitclaim deeds signed by hands long cold in death; copies of verses which a fond mother fifty years ago thought prophetic of genius; receipted bills for gravestones; agreements of partnership; family recipes for soap and wedding-cake; marriage certificates and a silver coffin-plate; specimen silver spoons of four generations; tax bills, on some of which may be seen the signature of a town collector who defaulted, and passed his last days in prison—a tragedy written in a single name.

Here, tightly rolled, is the ground plan of the village church, with the names of the original pew-owners entered in their respective places. At sight of it a procession of familiar faces passes before the memory, and the family peculiarity—the color of eyes or hair, the twist of the nose, the line of brow, or the trick of speech—is reproduced in each by the magic of inheritance.

There are subscription papers where the amount set against each name represents the yearly contribution to the salary of the minister, and below them a similar list where the object is the repair of the church, and where one parishioner sets down twenty dollars, and another, "twelve days' work."

At the very bottom of the trunk is a thin bundle of love-letters, tied with faded ribbon. They are in the stiff writing, the erratic spelling and the antiquated phrase of 1825. The man of that time was reluctant to express sentiment, and even if he once put it in black and white, he was

## How Jack Simpson Found Promotion

I.

"Don't you like meat now, daddy?"

Jack Simpson smiled wearily at the question of his little daughter, Beatrice, and she prattled on without waiting for an answer. "Cause you never have any, you know; and there's hardly ever anythin' in the cupboard now. I wants some milk for supper; please, mamma, let me have some milk."

"No, no, dearie," said Mrs. Simpson, a very young and handsome-looking mother; "here, have this piece of bread and a drink of water. Come, there's a good girl; I must take you off to bed now."

Dearie was put to bed, and when they were left alone in the kitchen together dearie's father and mother looked earnestly into each other's eyes. Then dearie's father pushed a large knife across the table and held out both his hands.

"Cut 'em off!" he said, hoarsely; "nobody wants 'em. There's nothing for 'em to do. Cut 'em off!"

"Don't, Jack, don't," she pleaded; "work will come and we shall pull round all right. For my sake, do nothing desperate Jack. Don't give up hope; you will get work."

"And where shall I get work?" he retorted, bitterly. "They have done with me at Fairlow's, and I've tried and tried—Heaven knows how I've tried! And I'm getting tired of being told there's nothing for me; I'm tired of seeing you getting paler and thinner"—she moved closer to him and ran her fingers through his thick brown hair—"and I'm tired of hearing our little girl ask for things, little bits o' things, we can't give to her. Something will have to be done." He clenched his fist savagely. "Something will have to be done quickly. I can't understand Hodder; he plays me on and off, half promises, and then says he can't start anyone for weeks. And he smiles when he says it. Smiles just like he did when he gave me a weeks notice with profound regrets, as he put it, at Fairlow's having no further use for my services. I hate him when I think of it. Only yesterday I begged of him to find me something to do, if only for the sake of you and the little 'un. He shook his head and said he was sorry, and smiled! Sometimes I think—why, what's the matter, Jess?"

"Nothing, dear; why do you ask?" "Your cheeks—they are red as poppies. They remind me of the old days. Ah, Jess, dear, what a sad mistake you made to marry a mere workman."

"A very sad mistake indeed," she said, as she contradicted the words with a kiss.

"You might have been Mrs. Who-knows-who," he went on, half serious, half chaffing.

"I'd rather be Mrs. I-know-who," she answered, returning his fond look with interest; and then, timidly "Jack, dear, I can't bear to see you looking so wild and reckless as you did a short time ago. A little patience will surely bring us into the sunshine again. Think how you have striven, with my poor influence to lift yourself out of the rut. Why here's Mr. Bernaby to see you. I wonder if he brings good news."

But Mr. Bernaby was in no hurry to disclose news of any kind whilst she was present, so she left them for a while to themselves. Her departure was evidently a relief to the visitor. He nervously placed four shillings on the corner of the table and said that he was sorry he would not be bringing any more relief from the club. It had been stopped at the last meeting. Couldn't say as to how his mates had voted against

the tender care that surrounded her, and the watchfulness with which she was guarded from every air of heaven, I cannot conceive how, from a woman of gentle heart and warm soul, she should have changed into a devil. But a devil she now is. I am her father, and I say it.

"She denuded me, sir; she played upon me, she led me into disgracing the name that has come down unsullied for three hundred years. But that pales before the insult she offered, and made me offer, to the Queen.

"I know the despicable light in which I must have appeared to the Queen, to you, to my comrades; but however contemptuously you and all these may regard me—"

Hector made a gesture of deprecation.

"It is as nothing to the loathing I have for myself.

"No, no, Don Miguel, you must not allow yourself to be so carried away. We see that you were the victim of circumstances. You took the word of a daughter you loved, and with no unnatural precipitation—springing to the conclusion that seemed most plausible. You were busy in seeking. As her Majesty said, you should have gone to her first. He only then, and only beyond that mistake, you have not been culpable. Let us shake hands again, and agree to forget that this ever happened."

"I cannot forget it, when it is torn into me like, and the old takes their fresh scars to the grave—there is no time to let them be smoothed away. When youth goes, the pain of the heart, the thorn, stick, and only God's hand beckoning deathwards can draw them out.

"Let it speed no more of this, Don Miguel, let us not keep the same old."

As regards the aspersions I cast on your character—"

"Not another word. I will not hear another word."

"Ah! So, if I had only trusted to my first impressions of you, my first impressions of the Queen, I came to them now only to find them heightened by your wonderful generosity, by her unparalleled clemency. And then he added with that touch of charming exaggeration so common in the Southerner, "What return can I make to you both? My life—what is left of it—is already the Queen's. If I had it free to offer, it would be yours."

"All the return I ask for, Don Miguel, is confidence and friendship until the work here is done, and after that a memory of me not ungracious. Now, let us talk of other things."

"But one thing more, senior. You have not inquired what dispositions I have made regarding my daughter. You ought to know. Let me tell you. I took her back to Friganeta, and placed her under the charge of my brother's widow, Dona Concepcion. Again and again I strove with her to make submission to her Majesty, but I found her hard in hate and evil spirit. I was compelled at last to signify my will to the effect that as soon as Palm City was in our hands she should enter the Convent of the Pierced Hands. My object was to remove all possibility of her injuring the Queen or you. She agreed to this, not without some demur, yet readily enough to satisfy me. But I had reckoned without the devils that possessed her, that still possess her. She had fled from Friganeta, and at the same time, Major di Borja, one of the Hispanioan prisoners quartered at Friganeta, has achieved his freedom. Circumstances show that they went together. I have made all possible inquiries, for while she is at liberty I fear for your safety, senior—I fear for the Queen's. God! That I should have to acknowledge such a fiend as my daughter! I fear, senior—O! how I fear! how I fear!"

"You had better report this to Don Augustin. He will see to it that her Majesty's safety is not endangered."

thought; and the next second the glint was gone, seething fogs of passion swept up and wrapped her round again, her only lamp in the darkness the red light of revenge. Hector or Maddalena, or both—the death, the death!

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Asunta stood in the dark before the door at which she had waited such a little while before—waited with tumultuous hopes and passions rioting in her blood. There was no unrest in her demeanor now; her breast rose and fell with the regularity of calm breathing and her hand, as she raised it to tap on the door, was steady as steel. Only in the flush of her cheeks and the glitter of her eyes did the turmoil of emotion make itself visible, and that, when, in answer to her summons, di Borja swung wide the door with almost painful caution.

"Enter, senorita."

"Better not—it is for to-night. The guard is well piled with wine, and Captain Cassavellino—"

"Ah! I hear his swine snore—in the drawing-room, is it not?"

"Yes, he will not wake till day-break."

"To heaven!"

"It was a poison you gave me?"

"Don't say we cannot allow trifles to interfere. One has to make sure. The little sleep-drug was made from a prescription my revered relative Alexander found useful in Italy."

"You have made me do murder?"

"Fash! one can see you are frightened. You propose to do something big—in which I am to help you—and you hedge about it with things as a fat captain of rebels. If you are as weak as this, senorita, all white lips and quaking hands, I really don't know that I shall trouble you to accompany me. I shall be more comfortable by myself."

"You would go back on your word?"

"Why not? You go back on your purpose."

"I? Never!"

"Captain Cassavellino was the first stone in the path. You forget your goal when you regret having to remove him."

The cool half-cynical tone of di Borja acted on her excited nerves like a charm; her sudden resumption of quiet and a steady gaze showed him that he was her master. In that moment he discovered how to control her, guide her, make her the slave of his will. He had but to remind her of her purpose, to persuade her that the time so desired done was for the furtherance of her revenge, and it was already done.

"You acknowledge that it was necessary?"

"Surely."

"You would do it again?"

"Without hesitation."

"Ah! well—you may come with me. Have you brought the pistols?"

"They are here."

"Good! Ah!—my own—better and better."

"In half an hour, then—"

"The horses?"

At the very bottom of the trunk is a thin bundle of love-letters, tied with faded ribbon. They are in the stiff writing, the erratic spelling and the antiquated phrase of 1825. The man of that time was reluctant to express sentiment, and even if he once put it in black and white, he was likely to destroy it as soon as he remembered it in cool blood.

But the whole collection of papers, yellow with age, picture for one who has the eye to read their secret, life as it was for our forebears during the course of a century! If that life was lacking in what we now call variety and color, it was rich in activity, in integrity, in filial loyalty and in piety.

## CANADIAN WHEAT.

### Attempt Will be Made to Cultivate It in England.

The superior milling quality of Canadian wheat, which is constantly being so lavishly praised by millers in this country to the detriment of homegrown grain has led to an attempt being made on the part of the Royal Agricultural Society to cultivate the Canadian sorts in England says the London Post. For the past two years Canadian seed has grown at the Woburn experiment station, and the results so far seem to point to the possibility of the imported varieties being grown for successive years without suffering appreciable deterioration in their peculiar properties. The crops could not possibly have been subjected to a more searching test than the past two rainy seasons afforded, and yet the grain in its third year in the English soil and climate retains its original properties practically unimpaired. It remains to be seen how long wheat will withstand the deteriorating influences of its new environment, but present evidences suggest that in so far as quality or strength alone is concerned British farmers might with advantage adopt Canadian varieties, for on the showing of millers themselves it would be worth a higher price per given quantity. There is another side to the question, however, which farmers would do well to keep in view when considering the relative merits and financial possibilities of British and Canadian wheats. If the latter is calculated to yield the better quality flour for baking purposes, and is therefore, the more popular with buyers, the former is emphatically the more prolific, and it is easily conceivable that the extra quantity obtained from British grain may more than compensate for the inferiority of quality.

### CHARACTER TOLD BY SCENT.

Perfume is said to exercise a material effect upon certain temperaments, while its hygienic value is declared to be undeniable. A violet-scented atmosphere makes those who are surrounded by its influence religious, affectionate, and peace-loving. Women of loving natures are always fond of violet. Heliotrope generally finds devotees among the dainty, neat, and rather unassuming dispositions, who dislike fuss or notoriety. Rose perfume is most frequently used by warm-hearted, imaginative temperaments.

### HE WON HER.

Hungry Hawkins—Do yer mean ter say yer got a square meal out o' dat sour woman?

Diplomatic Mike—Sure!

Hungry Hawkins—Well, yer a wonder! How'd yer do it?

Diplomatic Mike—When she opened de door I sez: "Is yer mother at home, Miss?"

Lady—"How dirty your face is, little boy!" Boy—"Yes'm; we ain't had no company for more'n a week."

a white to themselves. Her departure was evidently a relief to the visitor. He nervously placed four shillings on the corner of the table and said that he was sorry he would not be bringing any more relief from the club. It had been stopped at the last meeting. Couldn't say as to how his mates had voted against the small weekly subscription they had been giving. Couldn't say that he liked the job of carrying such disagreeable news. Could say as how they were all sorry, and that they hoped he would soon get another place. Could say as how it was no use trying Hodder. Could also say as how Hodder was slow, but he was sure and he was cunning, and surely Jack Simpson had not forgotten that he, a mere sub-foreman, had carried off the lovely Jessie Reville from under his very manager's nose. Could say as how it was a very nasty, raw evening for anyone to be out, and that he wished him a very good-night.

And so, when she came in, she found Jack still brooding over his wrongs, with a new light illuminating their cause, and wandering nearer and nearer towards the abyss of despair. "Jess," he said, eagerly, "I remember you telling me that Hodder paid you some attentions before we were married. Did he ever ask—"

Her cheeks turned into poppies again. "Yes," she said, "he asked me to marry him. I told you all about it, but you made light of it then."

"Of course," he said; "and it never once occurred to me that it might have touched him seriously. Besides it is over five years ago, and yet his lonely, morose nature would perhaps never forget. Jess"—he waved his arm vaguely round the almost empty room—"Jess, can this be a deliberate scheme of revenge?"

She nodded her head, whispering, "I'm sure of it. I felt sure of it from the first," and his eyes blazed up with the desire to strike back.

"Revenge," he said slowly, "is a game for two. How blind I have been! I might have known. You knew, Jess. You knew, and yet you let me go to him and plead for your sake and the little 'un. Knowing this, you let me go."

"Our need was so great," she answered.

"And I," he went on, "have entrusted him with my one great hope—a secret even from you, Jess. I had an idea for a patent process that might be worth thousands to Fairlow's. In our extremity I confided it yesterday to Sefton Hodder, and sought his advice as to it being practicable. He thought it would be no use; said I might leave the drawings for consideration, but felt sure they would be a failure. Of course, he thought they would be no use. O, fool, fool, that I was!"

She covered her face with a cry of astonishment. "Your ring, your wedding ring," he exclaimed; "where is it?"

"I pawned it," she replied; "we must not starve. We must make a fight of it. Don't think it did not hurt me to part with it, but it can really make no difference. I pawned it two days ago and you have only just noticed. Don't be angry with me, Jack. Leave go my wrists; you hurt me."

"What a success for him," he said, gravely. "To have already removed the ring. You are right; we must make a fight of it."

"Nothing wrong, and nothing desperate, Jack," she pleaded.

"Nothing wrong or desperate," he promised. But there was an expression in his eyes she had never seen before. Later she said to him: "Revenge is not a game for two, dear. If it was it would go on and on without stopping. It is not even sweet as they say it is. Promise me you will attempt no harm to Sefton Hodder. You look so queer, Jack. I am afraid—for you!"

"I promise," he said.

But in his heart he knew he lied.

On the following night he went out



the tender care that surrounded her, and the watchfulness with which she was guarded from every air of heaven, I cannot conceive how, from a woman of gentle heart and warm soul, she should have changed into a devil. But a devil she now is. I am her father, and I say it.

"She dejected me, sir; she played upon me, she led me into disgracing the name that has come down unsullied for three hundred years. But that pales before the insult she offered, and made me offer, to the Queen.

"I know the despicable light in which I must have appeared to the Queen, to you, to my comrades: but however contemptuously you and all these may regard me—"

Hector made a gesture of deprecation.

"It is as nothing to the loathing I have for myself.

"No, no, Don Miguel, you must not allow yourself to be so carried away. We see that you were the victim of circumstances. You took the word of a daughter you loved, and with not unnatural precipitation—spring to the conclusion that seemed most plausible. You were hasty in speaking. As her Majesty said, you should have gone to her first. Beyond that fault, beyond that mistake, you have not been culpable. Let us shake hands again, and agree to forget that this ever happened."

"I cannot forget it, señor. It is burnt into my life, and the old tale their fresh scars to the grave—there is no time for them to be smoothed away. When youth goes, the youth of the heart, the thorns, stick, and only God's hand beckoning deathwards can draw them out."

"Let us speak no more of this, Don Miguel; let us not keep the sore open."

As regards the aspersions I cast on your character—"

"Not another word. I will not hear another word."

"Ah! señor, if I had only trusted to my first impressions of you, my first impressions of the Queen, I came to them now only to find them heightened by your wonderful generosity, by her unparalleled clemency. And then he added with that touch of charming exaggeration so common in the Southerner, "What return can I make to you both? My life—what is left of it—is already the Queen's. If I had it free to offer, it would be yours."

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"Ah! I hear his swine snore—in the dining-room, is it not?"

"Yes. He will not wake till day-break."

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"Dear lady, we cannot allow trifles to interfere. One has to make sure. The little sleeping-draught was made from a prescription my reverend relative Alexander found useful in Italy!"

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"I promise," he said.

But in his heart he knew he lied.

On the following night he went out



about eight o'clock. She kissed him in the doorway and whispered again: "Nothing wrong, and nothing desperate, Jack," and he solemnly answered: "Nothing to be ashamed of, Jess." Yet a tempest of violence raged within him as he swung down the dark, lonely road. What his actual purpose was he could not himself have told.

One thing was uppermost in his mind—he must see Hodder at once. And with the four shillings that Bernaby had left he had picked up an ugly-looking, second-hand revolver. He fingered this in his pocket as he went along. If it were not for the sake of Jess and the little 'un—No, no, he must not think of that. But he must have his drawings back at any cost. He almost felt elated at the task before him. It would be an easier fight, surely, than the fight of the past few weeks, the fight with those gaunt leaders to extremes—hunger and cold and despair.

Fairlow's huge foundry, standing in the valley before him, shines out in a glow of its own making—smoke and flame and roaring furnaces and towering chimneys. He has heard they are to cast the stern frame of a great ship between half-past nine and ten. That will mean Hodder superintending, so that he must be on the works until a late hour. "Nothing to be ashamed of, Jess," he had said. But deep in his heart he knew that he had lied.

## II.

Knowing the place intimately, it was an easy matter for Jack Simpson to slip past the time-house and into the great works of Fairlow's. The night was almost pitch dark, but he knew his way and never faltered. On past the dark, closed warehouses and pattern-shops, over the bridge and down the railway, past huge stacks of coal and iron; now over a waste piece of ground scattered with giant cog-wheels, ships' anchors, old boilers, cylinders and the like.

Hist—someone is coming this way. He dives under a waggan, jumps a low wall, and finds himself beside the casting-shop, which seems to revel in the hum and throb and glow of the night's work. About twelve feet from the ground there are large gaps with iron bars across to take the place of windows. He climbs upon a heap of scrap-metal and peers through one of these. It is a familiar scene to him—the long shop with its earthen floor littered with moulding-boxes and tools and strange machines.

Here men are busy shaping the pliable clay into many fantastic shapes; there, fierce, rough-built fires are baking them dry in readiness to receive the molten steel. There is the dull thud of hammers falling on sand and dirt, and the shriller rattle of metals in conflict where the castings are being cleaned. In the centre of the shop a vast pit shows the upper moulded portions of the stern for a mighty ship. At the far end the furnaces roar like ravenous beasts as they are fed by ton after ton of raw ores and metals by men stripped to the waist.

Further on, across a platform, above and past the furnaces, is the office of the manager, Sefton Hodder. He has just come out, across the platform and down the gangway. He puts on a pair of blue glasses and looks into these roaring furnaces; then blows a whistle. A monstrous overhead crane rattles along just under the roof and lowers an enormous bucket-shaped cauldron beneath the level of the furnace tap. Another whistle, scarcely heard above the thud of hammers, and a stream of molten steel is rushing into that gigantic bucket. A dozen workmen prepare with long iron bars to steady it. None of that white-hot liquid stream must escape and strike anything damp or else—

Sefton Hodder, sharply outlined against the blinding glare of the molten steel smiles grimly as the sparks fall in brilliant showers

# About the ...House

## CLAIMS OF THE KITCHEN.

In building a house the average individual is much more concerned about the parlors, the reception hall and the dining-room than with the kitchen, which some one has called "the heart of the house."

Some of us have recollections of the old-fashioned kitchen "at grandfather's," that are more or less tinged with sentiment, but few want that kind of a kitchen in their own houses. The old-fashioned kitchen was really the family living-room. It was dining-room except on state occasions, washroom, cookroom, and the caller who ran in for a few minutes' chat was familiarly made at home while the work went on uninterruptedly. The woman who got the meals traveled many extra miles in the course of the year because of the wide area required for all these domestic processes. She generally had "sitters" whom she had to dodge, and was wont to occasionally express her sentiments about having somebody eternally "under her feet."

We don't live in the kitchen as much as we used to. Even on the farm, the last stronghold of the kitchen as a living room, there is a strong tendency to use the whole house and confine the kitchen to its legitimate purposes as a cook room. Women realize that a small, convenient kitchen is an economizer of time, travel and strength.

In a kitchen twelve feet square there is ample room for the necessary conveniences which the worker can reach with ease. The chief reason for a roomy kitchen—the necessity of getting away from a red-hot stove in summer, has been done away with by the almost universal use of the gasoline stove, which throws out little heat, and is out of commission within five minutes after it is put out.

The kitchen should be on a level with the dining-room, its location should be carefully chosen. Not so near the dining-room that its heat and odors enter that room, nor so near a bedroom that the building of fires or the pounding of steak are disturbing. One of the important study of prevailing winds will often enable the builder to so place the windows that a current of air will carry the odors of cooking out of the house instead of diffusing them through it. A kitchen should have opposite windows so arranged as to be easily lowered from the top for just this purpose.

Plenty of light is indispensable in the kitchen. In addition to the windows, light is gained by making the walls light in color. Oil paint applied to the plaster on walls and ceiling is easily cleaned, and is better than kalsomined or papered walls. Paper is easily loosened by steam, and if used should be the oiled paper in tile pattern, which not only looks well, but which, if revarnished after the first washing, can be cleaned several times.

A wainscoting of Georgia pine on the side walls to a height of four or five feet is better than mop-boards and plaster, especially where there are children. For the floor, there is nothing better than pine covered with linoleum. The hardwood floor is trying to many women, because it is like walking on pavement, producing a jar on the spine which is tiring. The linoleum is elastic and does away with this jar. Though it is expensive it is durable, wears well, looks well, and is easily cleaned. The pattern of the genuine linoleum goes clear through the fabric, and therefore does not wear off.

The iron and zinc sink has been eliminated from the up-to-date kitchen.

with ease is a convenience worth more than the rocking-chair that newspapers writers insist upon as essential to the cook's comfort.

In cool weather a cooling-box outside a window will save many trips down cellar. This is only a box fitted into the lower sash on the outside of a window, with a shelf or two in it if needed. The lower sash is raised to put things in, then lowered. Holes in the back and covered with mosquito net serve for ventilation, or the whole back of the box may be made of wire netting.

Iron pots and kettles, copper teakettles, and other heavy and cumbersome utensils should be replaced by granite and agate ware. There is no sense in lifting pounds, daily, where ounces would suffice.

A drop shelf against the wall is handy. Hinged to the wall and furnished with a secure prop, it comes in play many times.

If a woodbox is necessary have it fitted into the wall between kitchen and woodshed, with hinged covers on each side so it can be filled from the outside. A lot of dirt and "tracking" is obviated.

Something often (almost universally) overlooked in the planning of a house is to locate the bedrooms and their windows so as to take advantage of the prevailing winds in summer and thus get air and coolness. Bedrooms on the east side of a house are nearly always hot in summer and cold in winter. Put the kitchen on the north or west side if you can; thus you have it cool in summer. Plan the porch so that it has a pretty outlook, gets the breeze, and is not overlooked by the street and the neighbors' windows.

## DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Two Sauces—Custard sauce—A half pint milk; one egg; one-quarter cup sugar. Set over fire and stir till thick. Chocolate sauce—Small cup sugar, three tablespoonfuls butter and two of flour; one pint of boiling water and half a square of melted sweet chocolate. Cook till thick.

Boulettes of Liver.—Cut one-half pound of liver into thin slices and boil gently for twenty minutes; drain and chop fine. Put a gill of milk in a double boiler; rub together one tablespoonful of butter and two of flour; stir into the milk and when a thick paste is formed add the liver. Cook in double boiler for at least ten minutes. Add one tablespoonful chopped parsley; one teaspoonful salt; one-quarter teaspoonful pepper; one teaspoonful onion juice. When cold, form into balls, dip in egg and bread crumbs, and fry in hot fat.

One Egg Cookies.—One cup, each, of sour milk and shortening; one and one-half cups sugar; one-half cup water; one egg; one level tablespoon saleratus; two heaping teaspoonfuls baking powder sifted in with some of the flour. Flavor with cinnamon or nutmeg and add a pinch of salt. Mix as soft as they can be rolled out.

Lovely Layer Cake.—An expert in cookery gives the following recipe, with careful directions as to mixing, which are as necessary to success as are the ingredients: Cream a quarter of a cup of butter, add gradually one cup of sugar, then two well beaten eggs, half a cup of milk, and one and two-thirds cups of flour sifted with two and a half teaspoons of baking powder. In cold weather soften the butter and warm the bowl before beginning to mix cake. Have the flour sifted and measured, butter the cake tins with a bristle brush, and sift over their greased surface a film of flour to keep the cake from sticking. Put the softened butter in the warm bowl and beat with the slitted spoon until it is creamy; this allows a perfect blending with the sugar, which should be added while you beat constantly. When the butter and sugar is white and creamy, sift in a few spoonfuls of flour, then add the eggs and beat energetically. Pour in the milk, sift the flour and baking powder

# DIFFICULTIES OF RUSSIA

## WHAT SHE HAS TO ENCOUNTER IN THE WAR.

### A German Critic Does Not See How Russia Can Save Her Army.

One of the most interesting and serious problems that the present war opens up for Russia is the transportation of troops and supplies. Will the Siberian Railway, and especially its continuation on Chinese soil, the Manchurian Railway, prove equal to the demands that will be made upon them in all the emergencies of the war? That is a momentous question for Russia. A high official in the Russian ministry of railways has recently admitted that there was egregious swindling in the equipment of the Manchurian road. According to his statement the Russian Government contracted for rails weighing ninety-five pounds to the yard and, in fact, paid for such; but the rails actually laid down weigh only fifty to sixty pounds.

In view of the enormous importance of the Manchurian Railway for the successful prosecution of the war on the part of Russia, some remarks of an old Prussian officer in the Frankfurter Zeitung will prove timely and interesting. After referring to the assertion of the Militär-Wochenblatt, the highest German military organ which has close relations with the general staff, that this railway guarantees the Russians' communication with their base in the most perfect manner the writer goes on:

"Such a view must be characterized as very foolish. A worse line of communication than a one-track railway many thousand kilometers long, much of it through hostile, or at least unfriendly country, can scarcely be imagined. The entire Russian army would not be able to keep open this doubtful base of communication. Every bridge, every cross-tie, every rail, every screw, suffers

## A DANGER POINT.

Every Chinese coolie who has been badly treated can avenge himself on Russia by destroying the invaluable line of communication. It should be remembered, too, that the Chinaman, the Japanese, in fact every Mongolian, knows all about explosives and is a master hand in the art of destruction. This was abundantly shown in the case of the Tientsin-Peking Railway, when it fell into the hands of the Boxers. Once rails have been dragged away and buried, or rendered useless through explosives, it is all over with Russia's splendid railway communications; and I am convinced that the railway is, for the Russian military administration, no longer a comfort but a burden. It will be necessary to undertake repairs incessantly; these will require a horde of workmen, and yet it will all be to no purpose.

"That I am not too pessimistic in this matter I know positively from personal experience. During the Boxer uprising there came to Chefoo almost daily shiploads of Japanese, who were making their way into the interior. They claimed to be merchants; but here and there admitted without hesitation that they did not come as merchants to China, but were making a detour via Chefoo and Tientsin, avoiding Port Arthur, to get to the great railway. Russia knows to-day perhaps what mission called these coolies to Siberia. Certainly it was not to earn the pittance that Russia pays laborers on the Siberian Railway. All of North China, including Mongolia and Manchuria, is overrun by these emissaries of the Japanese Government. These people are filled with a patriotism that will

## BROOK CERTAIN DEATH

when they can serve their country

to that gigantic bucket. A dozen workmen prepare with long iron bars to steady it. None of that white-hot liquid stream must escape and strike anything damp or else—

Sefton Hodder, sharply outlined against the blinding glare of the molten steel smiles grimly as the sparks fall in brilliant showers round him, and little thinks that at the moment he forms a vivid human target. For Jack Simpson, black hatred in his heart, is glancing along the barrel of his revolver, with his finger trembling on the trigger and his soul trembling on the verge of that awful precipice, murder! An almost uncontrollable passion to end things then and there takes possession of him. Still, better to wait a little while, and then—the pot entrance, and face to face in his office. The drawings are there. Who can guess what card Hodder will play when faced with a climax? Best to come armed, anyway. And if the pistol has to be used, why, what a feeble spark it will be amidst all this roar and flame and clanging stir. How terrified Jess would be if—Ah, he will soon be away now.

The furnaces are empty and the bucket, containing many tons of molten steel, is being carried over to the mould. Sefton Hodder stands upon an iron box about three feet from the ground level, and is ready to give the final order to remove the bucket-plug. Then suddenly he looks up at the chains above and shouts with horror. One of the side pivots is bending, breaking. There is a wild shout from the men as they rush for the door, and that mighty cauldron of hissing, seething steel turns over and runs like a fiery lake on the floor. Swift as some bursting dam it darts its fiery way, fed deeper by the swinging bucket. Sefton Hodder, looking which way to escape, pauses a moment too long. Like a flash the metal surrounds the mould he is on and he stands, as it were, on an iron island amid a lake of white-hot running steel. Above the noise and confusion he hears someone screaming: "Run for your lives."

Run? Yes, but how can he cross this burning moat? The heat is terrific. He sees the steel forcing a channel down to number five pit, which contains water. If it reaches there—the thought sets him shuddering. Have they all escaped but him? The heat is scorching, suffocating, and it will take hours for this mass of steel to cool and set—hours; why, long before that he will be literally baked alive. Will none of them come to save him? No, no; they will not risk the explosion until it is too late. The growing fear of a horrible death overwhelms him, and he screams with terror. Then someone dashes through the door, beats his way through the hands that try to stop him, runs nimbly up the foot-ladder and along the wide balks that hold the rails for the crane.

Look, he is clinging now to the chain. "Lower," he shouts, and lower he comes; down, down, until he swings as close to that terrible liquid bed as the man he is trying to save. "Forward!" he roars, and there is the click of levers, the hiss of steam, and the rattle of the ponderous crane. "Hold," he screams, as he lurches forward, seizes Hodder, and clings to him with wonderful strength. For a moment it seems as though both must slip and crash to their doom, and then, tightly clasped together, rescuer and rescued are swung clear of the burning lake, and on into safety. And the last thing Sefton Hodder notes ere he sinks into unconsciousness is a confused babel of voices, and above them all someone loudly clamoring for cheers for brave Jack Simpson.

For a week Jack Simpson lay delirious—a week of great anxiety and terrible tension to his wife. Over and over again had he gone through the incidents of that memorable night. In his wanderings he learnt of the dark purpose he had brooded

upon; how he had seen the awful position Sefton Hodder had been placed in; how, at sight of a fellow-creature in such horrible danger, he had come to his normal senses, flung the pistol from him, and resolved to save the man who had schemed to wreck his happiness.

"Jess," he said, almost the first intelligent words he spoke as he clung to her in recognition; "I didn't do it, Jess; thank Heaven, I didn't do it."

"Hush, dear," she said, "you never could have done it; your nature would not let you. No one knows but us and the doctor that you were so cruelly tempted. And we are all to forget that. Let us start now and never refer to it again."

"Daddy," cried Miss Beatrice Simpson running to his bedside, "why don't you get better? There's such a lot of nice fings waiting for you."

"Yes," said her mother, "and I have a letter to read when you are strong enough."

"If it is good news," he said, with a feeble smile, "I've the strength of a giant now."

"It is a long letter," she said, "and the doctor's orders are strict. But its chief contents are that Fairlow's wish to buy your new process and the price they offer is £1,500. They also wish to know if you will undertake to put it into operation and run it at their American works at a salary of—"

"Don't kill me with kindness," he said.

"Big boats go to 'Merica," interrupted Miss Beatrice, with the usual alertness of young eyes and young ears.

"The letter," went on Mrs. Simpson, "is signed by Sefton Hodder. He deeply regrets, and is full of gratitude to you for so nobly saving his life. He says you would have been justified in leaving him to his fate, and he can never sufficiently reward you."

"Poor Hodder. For a moment, Jess, for just the flash of a moment, I leapt with exultation when I saw him doomed; my mind swung like a pendulum between evil and good; then—but there, we all have a glorious impulse sometimes! And to think, Jess, that this means a new start for us—a fresh start in a new country."

They were silent for a moment, and then they laughed quietly together. Miss Beatrice was holding the kitten up by its paws in the corner, and saying: "Tend to me, puss, 'cause you are going to 'Merica, you know. You will have to cross the sea in a big, big boat. Now, how long, fink you, will it take to pack our fings?"—London Tit-Bits.

with the slitted spoon until it is creamy; this allows a perfect blending with the sugar, which should be added while you beat constantly. When the butter and sugar is white and creamy, sift in a few spoonfuls of flour, then add the eggs and beat energetically. Pour in the milk, sift the flour and baking powder. Put the batter immediately into the oiled tins, scraping every particle from the bowl with a palette knife and before setting the cake in the oven level it slightly, making it somewhat higher at the sides than in the centre. This makes a cake level, as it is always sure to rise a little higher in the center. Never scrape batter from the knife on the edge of the pan; if you do, the cake will not rise on that side. In fifteen or twenty minutes the cake should be perfectly baked.

#### HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Nutmegs should be kept out of the reach of children. They are a deadly poison, as dangerous as carbolic acid or ammonia. Curiously, many children seem fond of them. A case is on record where an 8-year-old boy died in great agony after chewing two nutmegs.

Children often have curiously abnormal appetites, as witness the craving of the schoolgirl for chalk and slate pencils. Things that are deleterious should be carefully kept out of their way. A child old enough to know better once ate so much camphor gum ("because it felt so funny in her teeth," she explained) that she was made very ill and has ever since disliked the odor of camphor.

Equal parts of ammonia and spirits of turpentine will take paint out of clothing no matter how dry and hard it may be. Saturate the spot several times and then wash out in soapsuds.

Improve the first fine days by giving the bedding a good airing on the line. The sun purifies blankets and quilts, raising the pile on the first and enlivening the cotton in the latter.

One of the "spring jobs" the housewife dreads is the frying and packing down of the sausage and hams for summer consumption. To avoid having to treat the hams in this manner make covers of heavy cotton, sewing the hams into them tightly, and then whitewash the outside. Hung in a cool cellar or a dry dark granary they are safe from flies.

#### SENTENCE SERMONS.

Selfishness is the heart of sin. The fussy are never effective. Obedience is better than oblation. Character is crystallized conduct. Revenge is sweetest when renounced.

Mercies multiply as we measure them.

Only manufactured doubts are advertised.

Nothing spoils the life like living for the spoils.

Our victories depend on how we take our defeats.

Giving happiness is the only secret of getting it.

There is no delight for those who turn back from duty.

An unbribed tongue goes with an unburdened brain.

Sins of the imagination are more than imaginary sins.

A man's love for God may be measured by his life for men.

You can hardly expect to get fire out of a cold storage religion.

A principle hung up on the wall may be worse than none at all.

The man who can smile at a small trouble will subdue a great one.

The man who is looking for a chance to be grateful is never without one.

With an uneducated heart there can never be more than a half educated head.

It is one thing to work up your sentiments and another to work out your salvation.

of North China, including Mongolia and Manchuria, is overrun by these emissaries of the Japanese Government. These people are filled with a patriotism that will

#### BROOK CERTAIN DEATH

when they can serve their country and hurt her enemies. Now, if the native population were on the side of the Russians, these emissaries could perhaps accomplish but little; but Russia has succeeded in making enemies of the people of North China especially of Manchuria. Whoever has been an eye-witness of how the Russians treat the coolies—winding their queues around their hands, dragging them along to their work, meanwhile belaboring them with kicks and strokes of the knout—will not wonder at this attitude of the native population. Moreover, the Manchus are a prouder race than the Chinese. They have never confessed themselves subdued by the Russians; and the so-called hands of robbers are nothing but the people fighting for their country. They will soon learn of the defeat of the Russians and will rise and begin their work of destruction right under the eyes of the Russian railway guard.

"Assuming now that a Russian army of relief should attempt to make the long march through Manchuria afoot, the enormous baggage trains, drawn by horses, would make the movement exceedingly slow; it would have to conquer the entire land anew; and, finally, it would be in danger of arriving too late to accomplish anything. The mere thought of such an undertaking appears almost ridiculous. The only railway line which, in my opinion, the Russians might perhaps keep open for a while by guarding it, would be the connection between Vladivostok and Port Arthur. But this line could be cut by Japanese raiders from the troops that are now loading along the northern coast of Korea preparatory to a general movement.

#### INTO THE INTERIOR

At best, however, this line would be valueless for it would not necessarily guarantee open communication with the Russian base of supplies. It would serve no purpose in bringing up fresh supplies of provisions, but could only enable Port Arthur to hold out longer at the expense of Vladivostok, or vice versa.

How, under such circumstances, the Russians are to save their army in East Asia from final destruction is not clear. One Russian general asserted that the Russian plan of operations would be to entice the Japanese into the interior, keep them inactive as long as possible by evading any general engagements, till their money and their patience can be gradually worn out by incessant skirmishing. But that is a game that the Japanese could also play at. After the country has been ruined and left desolate through continuous requisitions by the Russians it could supply them nothing more, and they would certainly suffer more from such a state of things than the Japanese, since the latter would be able to maintain open lines of communication with their base of supplies. Moreover, the Russians cannot withdraw their forces from Port Arthur and Vladivostok without abandoning all chances of winning. A victorious Japanese general, once in possession of these ports, would not need to pursue into the interior a Russian army that has no longer any lines of communication with Russia or Siberia; it would find its own destruction."

#### MADE IN BIRMINGHAM.

Egypt, which was civilised when Englishmen were skin-clad savages, now bows down to the power of Birmingham. In addition to the little gods which tourists buy, Egyptian money is now made there five tons of silver coins being dispatched recently.



# When Jack Came Home

I.

It was only a perfunctory search. We knew well before we began it that we should find nothing. The cellar was bricked from floor to ceiling and paved with stone. Jim suggested that there might be a hole under one of the flags, but careful knocking on each failed to give out any hollow sound. He searched the walls closely as well, but they were solid, and there was positively no way of getting out of the cellar except through the door at the head of the stairs, or through the small windows.

Looking back at that night, I have often wondered how I managed to keep up my courage. Every moment the conviction that something was grievously wrong grew. I stood in the middle of the floor and called with all my strength, but nothing replied to my frenzied appeal. Finally we gave it up and returned to the parlor.

Jim carried out Amy's suggestion, and summoned aid from our nearest neighbors. Three or four men returned with him, and, after listening to our story, they searched everywhere, but without avail. Then they went down to the waterside with their lanterns, and patrolled the narrow strip of beach, but without result. Dawn broke, and still the search went on, but no clue to the mystery disclosed itself.

At daylight the neighbors went home, and Jim was despatched to the nearest town for the police. They arrived about noon, and went over the ground inch by inch. The flags in the cellar were taken up, but there was nothing but solid earth beneath. The walls were broken in various places, but not a trace of Jack Guthrie was discovered.

Late in the afternoon, from sheer exhaustion, I fell asleep. I dreamt that Jack stood over me, and said softly, "Don't fret, little woman. I'm not dead. Go home and wait for me." With a cry I woke, to find it nothing but a dream, which at least dispelled my fast-growing belief that Jack was not dead. He was alive—that I was now sure. Something had happened to take him away, and all in good time I should know what it was. In the meantime I must go home, and wait for him as he had wished.

And this plan I carried out. In spite of the evident belief of my friends that Jack's disappearance had upset my reason, and that my subsequent actions were the result of a disordered mind. I refused to put on mourning or to act as though bereaved. The newspapers teemed with accounts of Jack's disappearance. The general theory seemed to be that he had come from the cellar and gone down to the water, either falling in accidentally or committing suicide. Some papers, dilating on the sound of voices, declared he had been kidnapped. Others, looking for sensation, said there was undoubtedly another woman in the case, advancing the theory that she had approached in a boat and taken Jack away with her. But the mystery remained unsolved, and the only person who believed in the ultimate return of Jack Guthrie was Jack Guthrie's wife.

Amy made in her endeavors to bring to his mind the days before his disappearance. But he lived only in the present, and the past was evidently as much of a blank to him as to us.

Of course, the news of Jack's return got about, and we were besieged by curious people—reporters especially—who were anxious to see him and would scarcely be denied. But Jack seemed to shrink from strangers, and I finally decided we had better go away for a while to where people would not know us and insist on intruding.

So, with Amy and her Jim as bodyguard, we went away for a change. We tried to keep to ourselves in the train, but people were evidently curious. One man in particular seemed to be interested in us; and, finally, while Jack was taking a nap, he said to me:

"Pardon me, madam; I am a doctor and I cannot help seeing that something is wrong with the gentleman with whom you are travelling."

His manner led me to believe he was not a mere curiosity-seeker, and some impulse urged me to confide in him.

"My husband is very unfortunate," I confessed. "He has entirely lost his memory. Not but what he can remember what happens from day to day, but there is a period in his life which is altogether blank."

The interest in the doctor's eyes deepened.

"Could you account for his loss of memory by any accident, such as a fall or a blow?" he asked.

I saw there was no way of explaining excepting to tell him the whole story, and, though I was reluctant to talk of it, I made up my mind to take the plunge.

I found the task easy, because the doctor, as soon as I mentioned the disappearance, stopped me to say that he had followed the case with much interest at the time, but that, having just returned from abroad, he had failed to hear of Jack's unaccountable return. He was surprised to find that we had not at once taken Jack to a surgeon to be examined, and was beginning to state his belief that such a course would be advisable when Jack awoke.

By and by the doctor spoke to Jack and included him in the conversation, and from that time it lay chiefly between the two. I watched the doctor and saw that he in turn watched my husband keenly and carefully. I was not surprised when he managed to speak to me and asked for a few minutes' conversation.

Well, the outcome was that I found the doctor to be a specialist in diseases of the brain, and learnt his belief that a blow or a fall had injured my husband's brain, and that an operation might restore him to a normal state. Of course he made no hint of offering his services professionally, but, learning that his home was in the town to which we were going, I asked him to call and tell me what was best to be done.

The call was duly made, a consultation with another well-known specialist was arranged, and it was finally decided to operate. Both believed that the sooner it could be done the better; and as soon as Jack had had time to get over the fatigue of the journey the operation was performed.

It was entirely successful in one particular. When Jack awoke from the sleep into which the anaesthetics had thrown him, he opened his eyes and said, "What made the lamp go out?" He recognized me, not as the woman with whom he had lived during those clouded months, but as his wife of long years.

As his brain grew stronger he used to try hard to recall what had happened; but, though later he took up all the threads of the old life with zest and vigor there always remained that puzzling three years' blank behind it.

## NATURE'S HIDDEN METALS

"FINDS" WHICH MUST MEAN FORTUNES.

Rare and Valuable Metals and What They Are Used For.

Secreted somewhere in the earth—perhaps in the reader's garden—are metals of many kinds, which are called "the rare metals," because so far they have been found only in trifling quantities. They must be present somewhere in large quantities, and it is only a case of search and you will find.

Altogether there are thirty to forty of these rare earths which fetch a big price in the market. Many of them are bought merely for museums or scientific experiment; but others are very valuable substances commercially.

Uranium, for instance, from which the magic element radium has been separated, is worth, when chemically pure, over \$900 per pound. A ton of 10 per cent. ore would fetch between \$250 and \$300.

THE PARENT OF RADIUM.

Uranium is very valuable in the manufacture of gun-metal for heavy cannon and armor-plate. It gives a beautiful fluorescent green hue to glassware and a fine velvety black to porcelain. As everyone is aware, this precious metal is found in Cornwall pitchblende.

How is anyone to recognize it when found? That is not an easy matter. But there should be no great difficulty in recognizing many of the rare metals. Each responds, of course, to tests peculiar to itself, and one of the tests for a uranium compound is that, when mixed with a little borax and microcosmic salt, and placed in the familiar blowpipe flame, it forms a green bead in the inner flame, and a yellow bead in the outer flame, which becomes yellowish-green on cooling.

Some of the metals used in making incandescent light are thorium and cerium, or, rather, their oxides—thoria and ceria. Cerium was discovered a century ago (1803), and yet it is still rare. It is twice as dear as uranium. Thorium, an iron-grey metal, was found in 1828. Both are much sought for, with the result that the latter has fallen much in price during the past ten years.

LOOK FOR ZIRCONIUM.

A curious thing in connection with these metals is that the brilliant white incandescent light which they give when mixed is not natural to either of them alone. Either of them separately give a yellowish light of very little power. Cerium has other uses. In medicine it is a cure for hysteria and sea-sickness. And it is also used in the development of aniline black.

Another very valuable and very rare metal used for lighting purposes is zirconium. This was discovered 115 years ago, yet no one has yet had the good fortune to find such a deposit as would make him a millionaire. It is present in several strange-named minerals, such as eudiolite, polymignite, hyacinth, etc. One valuable property of this rare metal is that very intense heat does not destroy it. Hence it is used to make the cylinders of the Drummond light for lighthouses, being made to glow by the tremendous heat of the oxyhydrogen flame. The cylinder remains as good as ever after months of use. Metallic zirconium is worth about ten shillings per gramme. One ton of it would bring to its owner over half a million of money. But some of the natural compounds of zirconia are splendid gems worth \$10 per carat, or \$1,500 per ounce.

Then there is molybdenum, which forms a most remarkable compound with both steel and nickel. Molybdenum nickel-steel cannot be beaten for

## QUEEN AS MILLINER.

The Royal Consort Is Very Clever With Her Needle.

As Princess of Wales, the Queen took delight in home millinery, many of her stylish hats and bonnets worn at that time being the outcome of her own clever fingers. It is said that the bonnet worn on the occasion of the late Queen Victoria's Jubilee (1887) owed its elegance to her skill as an artistic needle-woman.

The Queen's favorite color is certainly mauve, in all its delicate variations of shade, a pale heliotrope suiting her admirably. Rarely does she appear without some touch of it, if it be only a ribbon in the hat or a flash of silk at the bosom. Those who have seen specimens of Her Majesty's home millinery marvel at the exquisite grace and simplicity of the dainty headgear. Even a plain sailor hat, with a band and bow of ribbon, has an airy freshness that few, save French fingers can impart.

Style of face, poise of head and throat, each is taken into consideration, the head-dress bearing an artistic relation to the head.

The Duchess of Fife is, perhaps the daughter who most closely follows her illustrious mother's liking for home millinery; she also wears the same neat-fitting hats of simple shape and smart appearance, which, in former days, were remodelled and re-trimmed according to fancy.

Whereas the Princess of Wales is said to give very little trouble to her dressmakers and milliners, Her Majesty demands strict attention to the tiniest details—hence her gowns are always triumphs.

The youthful face and figure demand a youthful style of dress—our Queen knows how to grow old gracefully.

His Majesty, King Edward, takes great interest in the appearance of his Royal Consort, and goes so far as to offer hints and suggestions. Whether true or not, we hear that one dress worn by Her Majesty, then Princess of Wales, so displeased him as to color that it was never donned in his presence. Being a favorite gown, the Queen wore it duly and truly during the King's absence, remarking and freshening it up with all the care that a humble lady would bestow on a much-worn but treasured garment.—Pearson's Weekly.

## MODERN SEA BATTLES.

Great Difference Between Nelson's Time and Now.

The pomp and pageantry of sea warfare in Nelson's day, with its stripped crowds of men swarming about the encumbered decks and streaming flags from every mast, have gone with the towering ranges of sails and nimble sailors aloft handling them even during the height of battle. The new man-of-war goes in to the fight grim, unadorned and apparently proceeding by her own volition, like some unthinkable marine monster, writes Frank T. Bullen in the London Mail.

Far more terrible, but mercifully far more swift, will be the conflict between hostile fleets in the future. There will be scarcely any such thing as the lingering agony, long drawn out, of the old days of sea fighting. For one thing, modern ironclads and cruisers going into action will choose the lesser of two evils confronting them. Because of the deadly peril of splinters and of fire, everything of wood in their fitting, even to their boats, will be cast away at the beginning of the fight.

Then, when the battle is joined, the seamen must needs have a heart of brass incased in a triple steel, a mind that refuses to meditate upon the immediate possibility of one of those terrible twelve-inch projectiles plunging down upon his vessel's deck, and out, amid the disintegration of all her gang-lions of energy, through the



that ill-fated spot proved of good service now, for Jack had absolutely no relatives living, and with the little he had saved and the legacy combined I managed to live comfortably. He was heavily insured, and two of the companies offered to come to a settlement with me, so firm was their belief that Jack was dead. But I refused their money, telling them that I believed my husband was alive; and by and by people began to let me alone and to forget the mystery of the cottage on the island.

The years rolled quietly by. Amy and Jim clung to me faithfully, the only change being when Amy asked my permission to get married, announcing tragically, "That Jim he does bother me so that the only way I can get rid of him is to marry him." So my faithful servitors were married, and after that events were scarce in our little household, time going by slowly and quietly.

On evening, three years after Jack's disappearance, I sat in my little sitting-room sewing and thinking, as I constantly did, over my strange widowhood. The bell rang, but I paid no attention to it until Amy came in.

"If you please, ma'am, there's a strange man out here, and he wants to see the mistress," she said.

"Why don't you show him in?" I asked.

"He doesn't look like the kind of man to be bringing into the parlor," she declared. "I left Jim to watch the umbrellas and things till I came to tell you."

I got up and went to the door. The strange man stood with his back to me, but at the sound of my footstep he turned.

"Jack—Jack Guthrie!" I shrieked. "Amy, don't you know him? It's Jack! It's my husband!"

The man looked at me in bewilderment. It was evident that he did not recognize me, and Amy also looked at me, surprised out of her usual stolidity.

"It can't be, ma'am," she whispered, compassion in her tones. "It 'twas the master, wouldn't he have been knowing me? And he doesn't seem to know either of us. He didn't know the place at all."

All this time the man had been looking round in a bewildered way. I took him by the hand and led him into the sitting-room.

"Jack," I said beseechingly, "don't you know me? This is home. I am Grace, your wife."

Then he spoke. It was Jack's voice, changed somewhat, and with hesitancy in its tone, but still his. Amy, hearing it, cried out:

"Sure, 'tis the master! 'Tis himself and no other." And Jack looked at her in surprise as she seized his hand, tears running down her honest face.

His look of bewilderment deepened, and I whispered to Amy as he passed his hand across his face:

"Don't excite him. Can't you see he has been ill, and seems to have lost his memory? Get him some warm coffee, and help me to make him comfortable."

II.

So Jack came back. But what a home-coming! He knew none of us. Our inquiries, cautiously made, brought no response but the puzzled "I don't know," which he had uttered in answer to my appeal. How he had found his way back, where he had been in the interval, what had happened to him—all was a sealed book, to which it seemed impossible to find the key.

Jack seemed to be in good health, though much thinner than when we lost him. He had evidently found his nerves, for he would start at any sudden noise or footstep, and under no circumstances would he go into a room alone at night. His appetite was good, and he seemed to relish and enjoy the little dainties which

wife of long years.

As his brain grew stronger he used to try hard to recall what had happened; but, though later he took up all the threads of the old life with zest and vigor there always remained that puzzling three years' blank behind it.

Of course the story should end here. But it does not. Three years later I was summoned to a city hospital to see a dying man, and by him the mystery was solved.

It seemed that the cottage we took for our honeymoon, on a lonely island off the coast of Scotland, had long been the headquarters of a gang of desperate thieves. The gang learned of our taking the cottage, but were deceived about the date of our arrival. Though they managed to remove all their goods from the cellar, the passage which connected it with their headquarters on the mainland still remained open. Men were at work bricking up the passage when Amy's fright took Jack down the cellar to investigate. The trap-door had been removed and a flag put in its place, but the packing under it had not been made secure, and Jack, stepping on it, went down into the hole. Of course the men were panic-stricken; but a hurried investigation showed that he had received a blow from the stone on which he had fallen which deprived him of consciousness.

Jack was taken to the headquarters of the gang. Days passed, and he did not regain consciousness. The thieves, fearful of letting him go, not knowing but that his senses would return and his disclosures result in a search which would be disastrous for them, decided to keep him for further developments. Years went by. Death took the leader, and it was decided to disband.

One of them—the one who finally told me the story when he was almost beyond the reach of earthly punishment—was deputed to return Jack to his people, there being apparently no danger that he would ever be able to tell where he had spent the years of his absence. So he was brought to the end of the street, told to go to No. 23, and ask for the mistress.

Jack now insists that next summer we shall go back to the cottage; but I shall have something to say about that, and I do not think we will.—London Answers.

#### MODERN PROVERBS.

There's nothing so easy to find as an excuse for our own mistakes, unless it be condemnation for the mistakes of others.

Women are a good deal as men want them to be. That's why they watch out lest they ever become very logical.

When one has come to feel that every disappointment or rebuff which has thrown us to earth is but to test our ability to gather fresh strength, life's hardest battles have been won.

The girl who likes to please is all very well, but the girl who likes to help is worth two of her.

Man admires woman, but loves himself; woman loves man, but admires herself.

He who thinks to please her by taking her at her word makes a mistake.

Man is logical, but unreasonable; woman is irrational, but convincing.

If a man observe a woman carefully he will learn everything about her—that she wants him to know.

The best cure for a man's conceit is woman's laughter.

#### THEY WERE THE THINGS.

"Really, y' know, you're the belle of the ball," chattered the silly duds who surrounded her, "paw-tively charming! Perfect in every way."

"Nonsense," protested Miss Pechis, wearily, "there are some things about me that are utterly disgusting."

million of money. But some of the natural compounds of zirconia are splendid gems worth \$10 per carat, or \$1,500 per ounce.

Then there is molybdenum, which forms a most remarkable compound with both steel and nickel. Molybdenum nickel-steel cannot be beaten for hardness, and yet at the same time it is exceedingly ductile, and a fine alloy for wire-drawing. Large cranks of great strength are made of it, propeller-shafts, heavy guns, rifle-barrels, boilers for torpedo boats, and armor-piercing shells. It is, or was some time ago, worth \$45 per pound weight.

Vanadium, another scarce metal, has also the curious property of hardening steel, and it is much used in armor-plate. So small a quantity as one pound, added to two hundred pounds of steel, increases its strength from seven tons and a half to thirteen tons per square inch.

#### SOFT, BUT PRECIOUS.

Thallium, discovered by Sir Wm. Crookes, was up to a very recent date priced at the rate of \$155,000 per ton, and is therefore worth searching for. It is very soft, and can be cut with a knife. One of its curious properties is that it makes a mark on paper like a lead-pencil, which is blue at first, then turns yellow, and in a day or two fades away altogether.

A metal whose supply has never yet equalled the demand, although it was discovered nearly two centuries ago—1735—is platinum. Only about four tons and a half was found in the year 1900, chiefly in Russia, and it was sold at the rate of \$724,000 per ton. The value of platinum arises from its resistance to heat and acids. It does not melt until a temperature of 3,150 degrees Fahrenheit is reached, and is therefore most useful in making chemical apparatus—such as crucibles, foil, and wire. New Zealand, New South Wales, and British Columbia are good hunting grounds for this treasure.

A few of the other rare elements which are turned to useful account are palladium, iridium, gallium, lithium, and menachin or titanium.

Lithium, the lightest of all metals (only about half the weight of water) is a well-known cure for gout.

Palladium, about as hard as steel, is very valuable in the mechanism of watches, as it does not rust in damp air.

#### GALLIUM PAYS BEST OF ALL.

Iridium, an extremely hard, steel-like metal, is used for watch and compass bearings, knife-edges of delicate balances, and as pen-points. Some three to six thousand small grains go to the ounce, and one of these is taken and attached to the pen with silver solder, then split and ground to shape.

Iridium is worth about \$1,000,000 per ton; and palladium about \$1,500,000.

Gallium, so soft that it melts in the hand, makes a much better mirror than quicksilver, but as the price is \$21,100,000 per ton, gallium mirrors are rarer than the metal itself.

Besides the foregoing hidden treasures there are many more for which no use has yet been found, but which are very valuable as scientific curiosities.—London Answers.

#### HOW COSSACKS CATCH FISH.

The Cossacks on some of the rivers in Russia have a singular method of catching the finny tribe in winter. They cut a long trench across a river when frozen and run a net from one bank to the other; then riding several miles up the stream they form a line across the frozen surface and gallop their horses down towards the nets. The fish, hearing the noise and clatter of hoofs, become frightened, dart in the opposite direction, and are thus entangled in the net.

seamen must needs have a heart of brass incased in a triple steel, a mind that refuses to meditate upon the immediate possibility of one of those terrible twelve-inch projectiles plunging down upon his vessel's deck, and out, amid the disintegration of all her gang-lions of energy, through the bottom, rendering her an easy target to an uninjured foe and her sinking a matter of minutes.

The modern man-of-war will not, at any rate, prolong the agonies of her crew when she is scuttled. She will go down quick into the pit in a halo of steam, a whirling vortex of waves, and in five minutes from the commencement of her downward plunge there will be no sign that she has ever been, and only if other vessels be very near will there be any possible chance of saving the handful of stalwart swimmers whose superhuman struggles have wrenched them clear of the devouring, down-dragging eddies.

#### A HINDOO JUGGLER.

##### A Traveller's Story of Marvels Performed.

"When in India I made the acquaintance of a juggler, who tried to instruct me in all his tricks. He said that it was imaginary on the part of spectators, as he simply willed that they should see those things. Yet I, in common with Western nations, was too animalized, sensual and materialized by flesh eating and consumption of alcohol to retain or accept any deep spiritual teaching.

The most exciting performance that he gave for my amusement was the converting of a bamboo stick into a native servant, who waited at table and supplied our wants. Afterward—in his absence—I tried it, and to my surprise the same man was before me asking for instructions. I directed him to fill the chatties in the veranda with water from the well in the compound. This he proceeded to do. When he had filled them all to overflowing I requested him to stop. He, however, took no notice of me, and went on stolidly, bringing in the water until, in my excited imagination, it seemed that the bungelow would be washed away. Finding that I could not arrest or stop his movements, he passing through me as though I did not exist, I drew my sword and lay in wait for him. I made a slash at him and apparently cut him in twain, when lo! there were two men bringing in the water, neither of whom could I restrain from doing so.

"I was completely out of my depth, when I heard a quiet laugh behind me, and, on turning, found it was my instructor, who held up his right hand and the two men disappeared, the stick resuming its place on the veranda; and, to crown all, there was not the slightest sign of any water having been brought in. I excitedly appealed to him for an explanation. He said he had been present all the time, having willed that he should be invisible to me, and that I should imagine myself to see and do what I thought had taken place. In order to prove it he asked me to step into the compound, and directed my attention to a large cavern, which I knew was not there before. As I entered a number of huge elephants and camels issued from it in a continuous stream yet I could not touch one of them. They apparently passed over me as though I did not exist. He again raised his hand and the cavern and animals disappeared."

#### HE WON HER.

Hungry Hawkins—Do yer mean ter say yer got a square meal out o' dat sour woman?

Diplomatic Mike—Sure!

Hungry Hawkins—Well, yer a wonder! How'd yer do it?

Diplomatic Mike—When she opened de door I sez: 'Is yer mother at home, Miss?'

## SPIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

### HOW THEY WORK OUT GOVERNMENT SECRETS.

Under Various Disguises They Visit Headquarters of the Army and Navy.

Setting aside the coming of the ally, and his living on the fat of the land, and enjoying all the privileges of the Britisher, there is one matter which suggests a very serious problem for the home authorities to tackle, and that is the advent of the foreign spy, says London Answers. His presence in England is felt; he is known to live and move and have his being in our military and naval centres; but the fellow is so exceedingly subtle, so clever and artful, that, excepting in rare cases, it is a very difficult matter to indicate him, or to track him down.

Shoeburyness, as most people are aware, is one of the principal centres of the Royal Artillery. Their chief employment is the testing of new guns. Trials take place on nearly every day of the year, and at all hours of the day and night. Nor are these operations directed towards cannon made in our own arsenals only.

#### VISITS SHOEBURYNESS.

Nearly every new invention that is brought out and submitted to the Government, whether it be cannon designed on some new principle or other new ideas for parts of guns, or for trying new principles in connection with the science of gunnery—all these new and strange ideas are mainly tried at the famous Essex centre which faces the sea, and offers, perhaps, one of the best and longest ranges in the world.

Not so very long since an officer put forward a method of solving trajectories—that means the curves made in space by flying projectiles—and other problems affecting the actual firing of shot and shell, and trials were made at Shoeburyness. Now, in gunnery, range, maximum height, time of flight, and angles of descent, are important matters. Consequently, when the secret leaked out—it is a mystery how such matters leak out—that they were trying new ideas and improvements at Shoeburyness, a spy came upon the scene. He was a timid little man, and as harmless as a fly, to all appearances. He opened a barber's business, which was mainly supported by the soldiers of the garrison. He spoke English well, and he went under an English-sounding name—Crake, to wit.

#### WITH EYES AND EARS.

He accounted for his broken English by saying that he had lived for a good many years in Moscow. He won everyone's confidence, and it was apparently while shaving and hair-cutting that Crake found out important information about the new style of gunnery. After a three months' stay he one day was missing. He had decamped, leaving everything behind him. The new formula they had been trying is now practically the property of the artillerymen of all nations.

Lydd, called the imperial camp, is established for the training of, or rather instructing, British officers, for the most part, in field gunnery. When the discovery of the famous and terrible melinite was first made known—it was the invention of a Frenchman—the secret services of all nations were exceedingly active, and sought to worm out the secret of its composition. The secret was conveyed into England, and a well-known English firm bought it. It was offered to the British Government and the explosive was tried at Lydd, where it tried nearly all of our new shot and shell. The experiments were satisfactory, and the Government bought it, changing its name from melinite to Lyddite, after the camp. Foreign Governments had heard a

is left practically alone. We, as the first Maritime Power of the world, and the first Power with the best guns, are known to possess all the latest ideas in gun trajectories and ballistics—the science of firing—and it is known, too, that we are always trying others which may be submitted to the Government. That fact makes the foreigner envious; hence the spying, of which our secret service is fully aware. A sum of £85,000 is set aside every year in the Estimates for the use of that body, and it may interest taxpayers to know that that item is the only one where the details of expenditure need not be given in any public Blue Book. But much of it is spent on spying the spy.

## HIRAM MAXIM'S LATEST

### MERRY-GO-ROUND DOES HAIR-RAISING STUNTS.

It Whirls People Through the Air With the Sensation of Flying.

Sir Hiram Maxim's latest contribution to mankind is a machine that provides a new form of strenuous amusement of the looping the loop, switchback railway and shooting the chutes order. He calls it a captive flying machine and it is in reality a merry-go-round built on gigantic lines with centrifugal force executing a few hair-raising stunts that make other forms of neurotic amusement seem mild in comparison.

The machine should prove as destructive of nerves as Sir Hiram's other invention, the Maxim gun, is of lives. The only justification for the captive flying machine is that Sir Hiram needs the money to build a sure enough flying machine.

He thinks that by giving the public a chance to swing, around in the air at a rate of from thirty to sixty-five miles an hour, to look at the world upside down and experience other similar sensations he can get the money he needs. The other day he invited his neighbors, friends and reporters to witness the working of the invention at his home at Tulse Hill, one of the suburbs of London.

The machine looks like an immense umbrella stripped of its covering and turned inside out. To a central steel shaft some 60 feet in height are attached ten very long radial arms supported by steel wire ropes. From the outer end of each arm is swung a car. A 34-horse-power gas engine rotates the central shaft and the cars as in the case of the ordinary

#### MERRY-GO-ROUND.

There is this difference:

In an ordinary merry-go-round the wooden horses move in the vertical plane of the circumference to which they are attached. In Sir Hiram's invention the cars swing outward as the speed increases just like the governor balls on a steam engine. The faster the shaft rotates the greater becomes the centrifugal force and the further outward the cars swing until, at a speed of sixty miles an hour, the cars are travelling at an angle of 30 degrees and have increased their orbit from a circumference of 200 feet to one of more than 600 feet. It is at this high speed that the chief attractions of the invention present themselves.

To quote the words of Sir Hiram, it seems to the passengers that instead of travelling around on a level plain they are really travelling on the side of a mountain which slants downward in all directions 30 degrees as far as the eye can see, and that the ornamental pagoda which is built around the great central shaft is situated on the very apex of this enormously high mountain. Another curious phenomenon is that the cars seem to travel much faster than the actual speed.

There was an immediate rush when the opportunity to test the apparatus

## DIFFICULTIES OF RUSSIA

### WHAT SHE HAS TO ENCOUNTER IN THE WAR.

A German Critic Does Not See How Russia Can Save Her Army.

One of the most interesting and serious problems that the present war opens up for Russia is the transportation of troops and supplies. Will the Siberian Railway, and especially its continuation on Chinese soil, the Manchurian Railway, prove equal to the demands that will be made upon them in all the emergencies of the war? That is a momentous question for Russia. A high official in the Russian ministry of railways has recently admitted that there was egregious swindling in the equipment of the Manchurian road. According to his statement the Russian Government contracted for rails weighing ninety-five pounds to the yard and, in fact, paid for such; but the rails actually laid down weigh only fifty to sixty pounds.

In view of the enormous importance of the Manchurian Railway for the successful prosecution of the war on the part of Russia, some remarks of an old Prussian officer in the Frankfurter Zeitung will prove timely and interesting. After referring to the assertion of the Militär-Wochenblatt, the highest German military organ which has close relations with the general staff, that this railway guarantees the Russians' communication with their base in the most perfect manner the writer goes on:

"Such a view must be characterized as very foolish. A worse line of communication than a one-track railway many thousand kilometres long, much of it through hostile, or at least unfriendly country, can scarcely be imagined. The entire Russian army would not be able to keep open this doubtful base of communication. Every bridge, every crossing, every rail, every screw, offers

#### A DANGER POINT.

Every Chinese coolie who has been badly treated can avenge himself on Russia by destroying the invaluable line of communication. It should be remembered, too, that the Chinaman, the Japanese, in fact every Mongolian, knows all about explosives and is a master hand in the art of destruction. This was abundantly shown in the case of the Tientsin-Peking Railway, when it fell into the hands of the Boxers. Once rails have been dragged away and buried, or rendered useless through explosives, it is all over with Russia's splendid railway communications; and I am convinced that the railway is, for the Russian military administration, no longer a comfort but a burden. It will be necessary to undertake repairs incessantly; these will require a horde of workmen, and yet it will all be to no purpose.

"That I am not too pessimistic in this matter I know positively from personal experience. During the Boxer uprising there came to Chefoo almost daily shiploads of Japanese, who were making their way into the interior. They claimed to be merchants; but here and there admitted without hesitation that they did not come as merchants to China, but were making a detour via Chefoo and Tientsin, avoiding Port Arthur, to get to the great railway. Russia knows to-day perhaps what mission called these coolies to Siberia. Certainly it was not to earn the pittance that Russia pays laborers on the Siberian Railway. All of North China, including Mongolia and Manchuria, is overrun by these emissaries of the Japanese Government. These people are filled with a patriotism that will

#### BROOK CERTAIN DEATH

when they can serve their country

## VERY PARTICULAR FISH

### THEIR FOOD AND FEEDING TASTE AND FANCIES.

Night's Right With the Inhabitants of the Mighty Deep.

For a long time the manner in which the vast multitudes of ocean inhabitants get their living was a mystery. Now it is clear that most of our dainty table fishes live by devouring their weaker brethren. The weaker ones prey on others weaker than themselves, and so down the scale until the vegetable-feeders are reached.

Fishermen have a theory that the very small denizens of the sea get their support by suction—whether of air or water does not seem to be decided. Of course, this is nonsense. The little beings suck, certainly. They spend their whole life sucking. But the reason they suck hundreds of gallons of water is for the sake of the microscopic vegetable life it contains in such abundance. Some of the higher fishes will eat nothing but fish. Others eat only lower animals. Others, again, devour both. And a few browse on vegetables now and again.

#### THE TRICKSOM TURBOT.

Although fishes of any strength—such as the hake, turbot, or conger—have set before them a menu that would fill a dozen pages, their tastes are strictly limited. Take the turbot, for instance. This artful fish covers himself with sand, and assumes the same color as the ground, on which he leisurely waits until a tit-bit comes along. Then he suddenly rises, seizes it, and returns to his hiding-place. His food is principally sprats and sand-eels. But he sometimes varies his dinner with a dab, or a sole, a bream, whiting, or pilchard. In the stomach of a turbot, which measured seventeen inches in length, no fewer than sixty sprats and sand-eels have been found.

The whiting is a cannibal. Strong whiting eat the weaker ones without the least pang of conscience. When not so engaged they feed on shrimps, herrings, and many other fishes. The pollocks' food is mostly skrats, sand-eels, and gurnards. Both hake and ling go in for larger prey. The hake will dine with equal satisfaction on herrings, mackerel, pilchards, sprats, or anchovies; while the ling devours mackerel, dab, gurnard, haddock, scad, cuttle-fishes, and the octopus.

#### MEAL FOR A MACKEREL.

The mackerel, in his turn, feeds on small sprats and pilchards. He is a very quick, active fish, who pursues his prey by sight, and when he gets on the trail of a sprat the sprat is doomed. The herring, and also the sprat and pilchard, depend on very minute creatures for their food. Hence they have no need for teeth. While the mackerel has sharp, tweezer-like jaws, the herring possesses a sort of straining apparatus. Gulping in the water in immense quantities, he allows it to depart through his strainers, and swallows all the small animals left behind.

To give a few more examples of our best-known fishes' dietary: The plaice ranges among all kinds of lower animals. He will skillfully seize the leg of a razor-fish and drag it out of the shell. He will feast on a cockle, or scallop, or any other kind of bivalve. And if none of these is available he will be happy on a dinner of lug-worms, rag-worms, or sea-mice. Red mullet feed on the ground, and they are supplied with a sort of pickaxe, called a barbel, with which they rake the soil for shrimps, worms, etc. The sole also prefers shrimps and worms, for which it hunts by tapping the ground with the side of its head.

The john-dory, so common in the English Channel and round the Irish coasts, lives mostly on pilchards, herrings, and sand-eels, which he stalks



veyed into England, and a well-known English firm bought it. It was offered to the British Government and the explosive was tried at Lydd, where it tried nearly all of our new shot and shell. The experiments were satisfactory, and the Government bought it, changing its name from melinite to Lyddite, after the camp.

Foreign Governments had heard a great deal of the new element of destruction, and they tried very hard to get to know what the secret of the composition was. During the trials at Lydd a foreign cheap-jack visited the little town, and did a roaring business. The truth was, he was a spy in the pay of a foreign Government. By some secret means he managed to get the information he had come to England for, for shortly after his disappearance from Lydd there came about what since has been described as the famous melinite scandal, which, some fifteen years ago, shook political France to its foundation. The secret of the composition had leaked out, and was offered for sale. But the inventor was not to blame.

#### CAUGHT RED-HANDED.

The bed of the river at the mouth of the Thames is a network of submarine mines, but what these are, and how they would be worked in actual practice, is known only to a very few besides the Admiralty authorities and the naval staff at Sheerness. It is not so long since that two foreigners were ordered off the grounds at Port Victoria, Sheerness. They had been seen loitering about in the daytime, and had evaded detection when night fell.

The quick eye of the guard on duty at a later hour discerned a little blue flame, which flashed into being just for an instant, and then became darkened. An investigation was made, and the little party returned, bringing back with them the two spies, who, by the way, swore they were artists, and did not know that they were on forbidden ground. They were escorted across the harbor to Sheerness, and personally conducted to London.

It takes nearly five thousand men to watch the coast of Great Britain, at a cost of about five hundred thousand pounds—this apart from dockyard, arsenals, and store detectives. Their main duty, one might say, in a sense, is to keep a sharp lookout for the enemy—the foreign spy.

At one time—say, fifty years ago—the Coast-guard belonged, not to the Navy, but to the Customs department, who had originally organized it for the purpose of preventing smuggling. It was transferred to the Admiralty in 1856, when it was divided into eleven districts. The division representing the South-Eastern districts, is, perhaps, the most important of any of those on the Southern Coast, whilst a part of the Eastern Coast, north of the Thames estuary, is another important centre. Both points are frequently visited by the spy, and scarcely a week goes by when it is not necessary to take the bearings of some suspicious person, whose face and manner do not appeal to "Jack."

#### SPYING THE SPY.

Some of the old coastguardsmen have had tough struggles with strange and suspicious-looking exploring parties of one, two, and three persons, who are wont to prowls about our firing grounds, forts, arsenals, and docks.

If it is supposed that they are spies, they are watched, there being in the Coastguard Service a system of espionage, which is one of the things people do not know about. Of course, any stranger, even if he be a loyal British subject, is liable to arrest if found on forbidden ground, so that the removal of suspicious-looking foreigners involves no risk, but the difficulty is in telling the friend from the enemy.

Spies mostly congregate, however, at our gunnery depots. Our soldiery

as far as the eye can see, and that the ornamental pagoda which is built around the great central shaft is situated on the very apex of this enormously high mountain. Another curious phenomenon is that the cars seem to travel much faster than the actual speed.

There was an immediate rush when the opportunity to test the apparatus came, and most of the passengers were women. They pronounced the sensation immense, but complained to Sir Hiram that the speed, 35 miles an hour, at which the cars revolve, was

#### ALTOGETHER TOO SLOW.

"Whoop her up, then," commanded Sir Hiram, and the machines spun around until it was announced that they had reached a speed of over sixty miles an hour. At this speed the passengers were practically pinned to their seats, and were unable to move, though to the people below it looked as if they were in danger of dropping out of the open sides which had now become the bottoms of the cars.

"Centrifugal force keeps them as snug as a bug in a rug," was the explanation of one of Sir Hiram's assistants.

To the writer who travelled in the cars at their highest rate the sensation was most pleasant. He found in common with others that until one got used to whizzing about the motion induced a feeling much akin to going under an anaesthetic, but this soon passed away.

One feature of the invention which was not in working order is the aeroplanes which are attached to the top of each of the cars. A wire inside the car enables the angle of the aeroplane to be shifted at will, and thus to make the car perform various evolutions, such as plunging up and down like a fish or swinging inward and outward, as one wishes.

To each of his guests the inventor presented a pamphlet entitled "Shall We Ever Fly?" In it he says that the time is at hand when a flying machine will be invented, that he proposes to tackle the problem again, that the experiments will be very costly, and that therefore he has produced the captive flying machine to raise the money needed.

#### MISTRESS OF THE SEA.

England, the First Shipbuilding Nation.

The various reports and statistics recently published constitute probably the most complete record ever yet compiled of the world's shipbuilding and marine engineering. The first significant deduction to be made is that Britain's place as the foremost shipbuilding country of the world is practically assured for a long time to come; and that, notwithstanding the development of their industries, half the total shipbuilding tonnage of the world is still constructed in the United Kingdom. The total foreign output for last year was slightly less than for 1902; but in any case the shipbuilding position of the United Kingdom seems at present unassailable. No signs of weakening in the position of supremacy in this great industry are apparent, in spite of foreign competition. The German shipbuilders have undoubtedly made considerable progress; yet, notwithstanding the lower rate of wages and the longer hours of their workmen, they are unable to build as cheaply as Britain can; and with regard to the other competitors, she has at present nothing to fear, nor is she likely to have for many years to come, if she keep her plants and works up to date, and shows herself possessed of the same enterprise and resource that have distinguished her shipbuilders and engineers in the past.

part in the discussion. "Would you, sir," he said, "marry the best woman in the world?" "I did," was the reply.

the pittance that Russia pays laborers on the Siberian Railway. All of North China, including Mongolia and Manchuria, is overrun by these emissaries of the Japanese Government. These people are filled with a patriotism that will

#### BROOK CERTAIN DEATH

when they can serve their country and hurt her enemies. Now, if the native population were on the side of the Russians, these emissaries could perhaps accomplish but little; but Russia has succeeded in making enemies of the people of North China, especially of Manchuria. Whoever has been an eye-witness of how the Russians treat the coolies—winding their queues around their hands, dragging them along to their work, meanwhile belaboring them with kicks and strokes of the knout—will not wonder at this attitude of the native population. Moreover, the Manchus are a prouder race than the Chinese. They have never confessed themselves subdued by the Russians; and the so-called bands of robbers are nothing but the people fighting for their country. They will soon learn of the defeat of the Russians and will rise and begin their work of destruction right under the eyes of the Russian railway guard.

"Assuming now that a Russian army of relief should attempt to make the long march through Manchuria afoot, the enormous baggage trains, drawn by horses, would make the movement exceedingly slow; it would have to conquer the entire land anew; and, finally, it would be in danger of arriving too late to accomplish anything. The mere thought of such an undertaking appears almost ridiculous. The only railway line which, in my opinion, the Russians might perhaps keep open for a while by guarding it, would be the connection between Vladivostok and Port Arthur. But this line could be cut by Japanese raiders from the troops that are now loading along the northern coast of Korea preparatory to a general movement.

#### INTO THE INTERIOR.

At best, however, this line would be valueless for it would not necessarily guarantee open communication with the Russian base of supplies. It would serve no purpose in bringing up fresh supplies of provisions, but could only enable Port Arthur to hold out longer at the expense of Vladivostok, or vice versa.

"Now, under such circumstances, the Russians are to save their army in East Asia from final destruction is not clear. One Russian general asserted that the Russian plan of operations would be to entice the Japanese into the interior, keep them inactive as long as possible by evading any general engagements, till their money and their patience can be gradually worn out by incessant skirmishing. But that is a game that the Japanese could also play at. After the country has been ruined and left desolate through continuous requisitions by the Russians it could supply them nothing more, and they would certainly suffer more from such a state of things than the Japanese, since the latter would be able to maintain open lines of communication with their base of supplies. Moreover, the Russians cannot withdraw their forces from Port Arthur and Vladivostok without abandoning all chances of winning. A victorious Japanese general, once in possession of these ports, would not need to pursue into the interior a Russian army that has no longer any lines of communication with Russia or Siberia; it would find its own destruction."

#### JAPAN'S FIRST STEAMER.

The first steamer owned by Japan was presented to the Shogun, on behalf of Queen Victoria, by Lord Elgin, the first British Minister to Japan. It was a small yacht of 400 tons named The Emperor.

and they are supplied with a sort of pickaxe, called a barbel, with which they rake the soil for shrimps, worms, etc. The sole also prefers shrimps and worms, for which it hunts by tapping the ground with the side of its head.

The John-dory, so common in the English Channel and round the Irish coasts, lives mostly on pilchards, herrings, and sand-eels, which he stalks in a curious manner. He swims upright, and is so exceedingly thin that his side appears a mere line in the water. Witing quite leisurely for something suitable to come in view, he will gently slide up to it until within striking distance, and then pounce upon it with unflinching success.

The spring dogfish is the terror of herrings, sprats, mackerel, and whiting, whom he unceasingly pursues. These animals live in such large shoals that they seriously interfere with the fisherman's work—not only devouring his lawful prizes, but hampering him both in net and drift fishing.

#### MRS. CONGER, CANNIBAL.

The angler gets his food in a remarkable and very easy manner. Concealed so well that the sharpest-eyed fish cannot distinguish him from the rock or bolder beside which he is lying, this monster—he is sometimes six feet long—waves a sort of flaglike membrane which attracts all kinds of prey. As they swim up to and touch it he snaps them up with the rapidity of lightning and swallows them, bones and all. Eels will eat anything they can swallow, dead or alive; and among the congers the females are cannibals. Being very much larger, they can easily deal with their spouses, and they never hesitate to swallow them when feeling hungry.

What do the smaller fishes, which are the prey of the larger, eat? Sand-eels eat sprats, as well as their own young. Sprats eat very minute lower animals; and these, in most cases, feed on the immense masses of vegetable matter that permeate the ocean and lie on its bed and shores. It is not only the very minute animals which practice vegetarianism. Periwinkles, for instance, graze on the seaweed which grows at the margin of the sea.

In the sea it is evident that a savage state of things prevails. Our land animals are much more civilized in their manner of getting a living.

#### PITY THE LITTLE FISHES.

Comparatively few land animals are carnivorous, while nearly all fishes live on animal prey. For the weakling, life in the ocean must be full of anxiety, for there is no security night or day. Fish like the mackerel, which hunts by sight, can catch their food only in the daytime. But ground fish have sensitive touch organs and acute smell, and they can work day or night. The sole feeds only at night. In fact, it lies buried in the mud all day, and seldom makes its appearance until after dark.

But nearly all the animals which serve as prey have some way of protecting themselves, although it appears to avail them little. Some of them hide in holes and among the seaweed; others build tubular structures; others bury themselves in the ground.—London Answers.

#### MUSICAL SPIDER.

At a piano-concert given in Brussels an enormous spider was seen to come down and listen attentively. After each piece, and when the audience applauded, the spider retired, only to come out again when the pianist started afresh.

#### FUNERAL GUARANTEED.

An Essex, England, oyster merchant, advertising his wares, adds the following offer: "Should death be proved to have occurred through eating the same, a decent funeral guaranteed."



# Ayer's

Impure blood always shows somewhere. If the skin, then boils, pimples, rashes. If the nerves, then neuralgia, nervousness, depression. If the

## Sarsaparilla

stomach, then dyspepsia, biliousness, loss of appetite. Your doctor knows the remedy, used for 60 years.

"Returning from the Cuban war, I was a perfect wreck. My blood was bad, and my health was gone. But a few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla completely cured me."

H. C. DOZIER, Scranton, Pa.

\$1.00 a bottle.

All druggists.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for

## Impure Blood

And the Sarsaparilla by keeping the bowels regular with Ayer's Pills.

## The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 6c per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c per line each insertion.

## E. & J. HARDY & CO.

Advertising Contractors and News Correspondents.

30 Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

### CARLETON WOODS.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.  
Roblin, Ont.

### JOHN ALLEN,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.  
Commissioner in H. C. J.  
Conveyancer, etc.  
MARBANK.

## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

### CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1903, the following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Montreal Weekly Herald.....	\$1.00
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Whig.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun.....	\$1.65
Any three of the above papers.....	\$2.40
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star.....	\$1.80

### THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

The Tories parade the growth of expenditure as evidence that Liberals have been wasteful. They never by any chance tell the other side of the

play and done all that could have been done by human means to advance the general interests of the country.

7. They are now paving the way for the construction of a second transcontinental road, which will cost the taxpayer little, ensure competition and lower rates, and open the back country of the older Provinces as well as a new country in the West. From being on a side street when the Liberals came in, Canada has leaped to a front street; and under the same wise and progressive rule is bound to grow apace in the future.

Who wants to return to the old days when the Tories legislated chiefly for themselves and their friends; when stagnation prevailed and people moved out, and the rest of us spent the time largely in sectional and sectarian quarrels?

### GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC NOTES.

The Opposition is rather unfortunate in its criticisms of the Grand Trunk Pacific project. A few days ago the Winnipeg Telegram reprinted an extract from an editorial in the Financial News of London and declared it was an extract from the speech which Mr. Hays delivered to the Grand Trunk shareholders on March 8. This passage made Mr. Hays say that no wheat would ever be carried east all-rail over the Grand Trunk Pacific. Of course, he said nothing of the kind. Even the editorial writer in the Financial News did not say so, but merely that no wheat would be carried east all-rail during the season of navigation—a very different thing. The meaning of the News writer was distorted by separating the passage reprinted in the Telegram from the sentence immediately following; and the distortion was then coolly put in the mouth of Mr. Hays. The Toronto Mail has given currency to this dashing display of journalistic ethics on the part of the Telegram, and on the strength of it declares that the whole line between Winnipeg and Moncton will be useless to the farmers of the west. The Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal Gazette has been misled by the Mail into quoting the twisted passage from the London newspaper as the ipsissima verba of Hays; and other Conservative writers have fallen into the same blunder from the same cause.

What Mr. Hays said was that during the season of navigation, the Grand Trunk Pacific will haul the wheat of Manitoba and the Territories to Lake Superior, whence it will be conveyed by vessel to Lake Huron and Georgian Bay ports, and then by rail to Montreal; but that in winter it will carry the wheat all-rail to Canadian ports. This is done to-day by the Canadian Pacific, while the Canadian Northern, having no lines of its own in the East in a position to carry grain to Montreal drops it at Port Arthur. When navigation closes the Canadian Pacific carries grain all-rail to its Atlantic fleet at St. John, N. B. Manifestly, if that road can carry all-rail at a profit, the Grand Trunk Pacific will be able to do so at lower rates, inasmuch as its grades and curvatures between Winnipeg and Moncton will be much more favorable for cheap carriage. As a matter of fact, the Grand Trunk Pacific will reduce the rail rate on wheat to Lake Superior during the season of navigation, and at its close carry all-rail to Moncton, St. John, and Halifax at rates that will enable the Western shipper, who now retains much of his grain till the following spring to clean up his elevators and save a large proportion of the six or seven cents per bushel saddled on winter-stored wheat

# CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of

*Chas. H. Fletcher*

and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy.

Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

## What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

## GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

*Chas. H. Fletcher*

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY

### GIBSON TAXATION BILL

#### PASSES ITS FINAL STAGE.

The new taxation bill passed its final stage in the legislature Monday, and will come into force June 1st, 1905. The main features of the bill are as follows, and will guide assessors in their work:—

#### EXEMPTIONS.

Interest of the crown in any property; churches; public educational institutions; city and town halls; public roads; municipal property; public parks, penitentiaries, poor houses; immigration societies; scientific or literary institutions; official income derived by a farmer from his farm; fixed machinery for manufacturing or farming purposes, excepting for production or supply of motive power; dividends from stock in incorporated company, the income of which is liable to assessment; toll road stock; income from personal earnings, in cities up to \$1000, in towns up to \$700, non-householders up to \$400; rental from real estate, except interest on mortgages; assessment for local improvements; officers of superior courts appointed before March 5, 1880.

#### BUSINESS TAX.

Distiller, 150 per cent. of assessed value; brewers, 75 per cent. of land, except such land occupied as a malting house, which will be 60 per cent. of assessed value.

Wholesale merchant, insurance companies, loan or trust companies, express companies, banker or finance firm, 75 per cent.

Manufactures, 60 per cent.; not liable to business assessment as a wholesale merchant.

Departmental store, more than five branches, where assessed value exceeds \$20,000; coal, wood or lumber, lithographer, printer, club, 50 per cent.; in cities over \$100,000, coal dealers 25 per cent.

Roast beef, 7 to 11c. a pound.  
Stew beef, 5 to 6c. a pound.  
Salt Pork, 10c. a pound.  
Ham, 12½c. a pound.  
Bacon, 11 to 15c. a pound.  
Sausage, 10c. per lb.  
Tallow, rough, \$2.50 per cwt.  
Tallow, rendered, \$5.00 per cwt.  
Lard, rendered, 10 to 14c. per pound.

#### GRAIN.

Wheat, 75 to 85c. bushel.  
Barley, 40 to 45c. bushel.  
Rye, 45 to 47c. bushel.  
Oats, 30 to 35c. bushel.

When Baby had Scald Head—When Mother had Salt Rheum—When Father had Piles.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment gave the quickest relief and surest cure. These are gems of truth picked from testimony which is given every day to this greatest of healers. It has never been matched in curative qualities in Eczema, Tetter, Piles, etc. 35 cents.—103

#### The Sense of Smell.

The sense of smell is by no means so developed in man as in dogs, cats and other animals. But it is often abnormally keen in individuals deprived of other senses. Blind deaf mutes, for example, can recognize their friends and form an opinion about strangers solely by means of this sense. Possibly, however, animals are only sensitive to certain smells while unconscious of others that affect us. If this be the case they would naturally be able to follow up one particular scent more easily than a man, this scent to which they are sensitive being to them less confused with others.

## THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

The Tories parade the growth of expenditure as evidence that Liberals have been wasteful. They never by any chance tell the other side of the story, what Liberals have done with the money. Here are some of the items:—

1. The gross foreign trade of Canada has risen from \$239,000,000 in 1896, the last year of Tory rule, to \$467,000,000. It is now four times greater than it was in 1868. To put it in another way, the gross foreign trade during the last seven years of Tory rule, 1890-96, was \$1,630,000,000, whilst for the seven years, 1897-1903, of Liberal rule it has been \$2,540,000,000.

2. Population has greatly increased since 1896; immigration was never so large and the exodus has practically ceased. Meanwhile a very considerable movement of Americans into Canada has set in. Down to June 30 last, the American immigrants to the Canadian Northwest numbered 120,000. All that country is being rapidly settled up, and as its population grows the demand for factory goods and general merchandise from the older provinces increases.

3. Liberals have added to an improved the Intercolonial till it is now able to earn running expenses; and these betterments have helped indirectly to promote interprovincial trade, which was never so great in the history of the country.

4. They have improved the St. Lawrence route, are now providing a channel 30 feet deep between tidewater and Montreal, have built canals west of Montreal, and constructed minor works of various kinds at other points, all with the view of cheapening transportation rates and so increasing the selling value of Canadian products.

5. They have opened the Yukon, preserved order there and aided in establishing another market for Eastern goods.

6. The abounding prosperity is due, of course, to natural causes; but Liberals can claim credit for having, by a wise readjustment of the tariff and other measures, allowed industry full

shipper, who now retains much of his grain till the following spring to clean up his elevators and save a large proportion of the six or seven cents per bushel saddled on winter-stored wheat in addition to which it will reduce the rates on Eastern merchandise going West—thus conferring a double boon on the Western people.

The necessity for constructing the Grand Trunk Pacific has been made all the plainer of late by the conclusion of running arrangements between the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern. These roads have hitherto been supposed to be competitors. It has now been agreed, however, that the Canadian Pacific shall have running rights over the line from Sudbury to Toronto which the Canadian Northern is about to build, and that in return the Canadian Northern is to have running rights over the Lake Superior division of the Canadian Pacific from Port Arthur to Sudbury. Obviously, the competitors are, in railway parlance, going to bed together, and the settler and ranchman will have to pay a combine rate until the Grand Trunk Pacific comes to their relief.

This consolidation of interests impairs another Opposition criticism. It was boldly said that section 24 of the agreement with the Grand Trunk Pacific, whereby the Government is authorized to grant running powers to other railway companies on the route from Mouton to the Pacific Coast was a worthless proviso designed to humbug the public, since the use of any line by other companies for great distances was impracticable. Yet here is the Canadian Pacific granting running powers for a distance of over 500 miles and getting them for a distance of 200.

## EXPRESSIONS.

Montreal Herald,

It is a wise woman who can refrain from reminding her husband of the fool things he said during courtship.

Brantford Expositor.

A Chicago girl killed herself because she was not pretty and knew it. This was the reason advanced, but there is another. She was foolish and did not know it.

Ottawa Free Press.

The Mormon church in Salt Lake City has once more formally, at its annual conference renounced polygamy. It did not renounce President Smith with his wives and forty-two children, though.

London Advertiser.

Perhaps Admiral Makaroff was thankful when he went down with his ship. Like the British admiral who sank with the battleship Victoria a few years ago, he is saved from living to face the shame of his own blunder.

It Cures all Creeds—Here are a few names of clergymen of different creeds who are firm believers in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder to "live up to the preaching" in all its claims. Bishop Sweetman, Rev. Dr. Langtry (Episcopalian); Rev. Dr. Withrow and Rev. Dr. Chambers (Methodist); and Dr. Newman, all of Toronto, Canada. Copies of their personal letters for the asking. 50 cts.—105

Serious fighting has taken place between Turks and Bulgarians at Lipa, near Demir Kapu, a valley of the Vardar, sixty-two miles from Salonica. Many were killed on both sides.

For Paints, Oils, Brushes, Paper Hangers Tools full stock at BOYLE & SON.

## CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Hutchins*

chant.

Departmental store, more than five branches, where assessed value exceeds \$20,000; coal, wood or lumber, lithographer, printer, club, 50 per cent.; in cities over 100,000, coal dealers 25 per cent.

Barrister, physician, oculist, aurist, medical electrician, dentist, veterinary, engineer, surveyor or architect, agent etc., 50 per cent.

Retail merchants in cities over 50,000 25 per cent; other cities over 10,000, 30 per cent; all other municipalities 35 per cent.

Photographer, theatre, concert hall, skating rink, boarding stable, restaurant, hotel, 25 per cent.

Telegraph or telephone company, electric or street railway, transmission company, 25 per cent., exclusive of plant.

Where assessment of any person under the business tax is less than \$250 he shall be assessed for \$250.

## INCOME TAX.

Every person not liable to business assessment.

Incomes not derived from the business under which a person is assessable.

Income from business over the amount of business assessment.

Agent or trustees who controls income of persons living outside of the province shall be assessed in respect of such income.

## TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

Telephone companies, 60 per cent. of gross receipts in cities, towns and villages; in cities over \$100,000, 75 per cent; in towns, \$135 a mile for one wire, each additional wire \$7.59 a mile. Lines not exceeding 25 miles are not included.

Telegraph companies in cities, towns and villages, 50 per cent. of gross receipts; in towns, \$40 a mile for one wire, \$5 a mile for each additional wire.

Proved Priceless.—Ruby coats and cinnamon flavor. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are household favorites. Impurities leave the system. The nerves are toned. The blood is purified. The complexion is bright and ruddy. Headaches vanish and perfect health follows their use. 40 doses 10 cents.—101

## Market Report.

The following report of marketable goods will be interesting to our farmer readers, from which they can form a pretty good idea as to how the latest prices for the different articles range:

(Corrected April 21st)

## FARM PRODUCE.

Butter, 18 to 22c. a pound.

Eggs, 12c. to 13c. a dozen.

Chickens, 60c. to 80c. a pair.

## VEGETABLES.

Celery, 2 bunches for 5c.

Carrots, 10c. a peck, 35c. a bushel

Cabbage, 5c. head.

Onions, dry, 30c. a peck.

Beets, 15c. a peck.

Potatoes, 65c to 75c a bag.

Turnips, 40c. a bag.

## FRUIT.

Apples, 10 to 25c. a peck.

Winter Apples, \$1.50 to \$2.00 a barrel.

## MEATS.

Pork, 9 to 12c. a pound, \$6.00 to \$6.25 per cwt.

Beef, by the quarter, 5 to 7c.

Beefsteak, 10 to 12c. a pound.

Sirloin, 12c. a pound.

unconscious of others that affect us. If this be the case they would naturally be able to follow up one particular scent more easily than a man, this scent to which they are sensitive being to them less confused with others. —Chambers' Journal.

## ALWAYS SAFE.

The Way Lee's Old Negro Kept Out of Bullet Range.

When General Robert E. Lee was fighting Grant in "the last days" an old darky besieged headquarters with requests to see "the gin'ral." He was turned away a dozen times. But one day he succeeded in reaching the guard immediately in front of General Lee's tent. The altercation which followed was overheard by General Lee, who called out, "Let that man come in." Then into the tent came the fellow, a rawboned, shambling, gray headed, gnarled old darky, who scraped the ground with his foot and kept turning his hat around nervously in his hand.

"Well, where do you belong?" demanded General Lee.

"I b'longs to y'r company, gin'ral," returned the darky.

"No; you don't," declared the general sharply. "Everybody in my company has been shot. How is it that you haven't been?"

"The darky scratched his head. Then from his twisted mouth came a confidential whisper: "Well, yo' see, gin'ral, it's this a-way. I ain't been shot 'cause when dey's a fight goin' on I always stays with the gin'ral's."—Lippincott's.

## O. R. KIDNEY CURE

Gives Instant Relief in all Cases of Lame Back or

## LUMBAGO.

David Hart, Havelock, Ontario, says:—"O. R. Kidney Cure is a safe and sure remedy for all diseases of the kidneys and bladder. I have used it for lumbago: it ACTS LIKE MAGIC. I know of dozens of other people who have used it with good results. O. R. Kidney Cure is a standard family medicine in our home."

## O. R. KIDNEY CURE

is put up in a liquid form and quickly assimilates. Each Bottle contains a ten day treatment. Price 50c. at all druggists.

## O. R. LIVER PILLS

CURE CONSTIPATION, STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWEL TROUBLE.

THEY DO NOT GRIPE.

25c. per box. Free samples on application.

THE O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited, 2 Queen St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

## SOFT CORE

Like the running brook, the red blood that flows through the veins has to come from somewhere.

The springs of red blood are found in the soft core of the bones called the marrow and some say red blood also comes from the spleen. Healthy bone marrow and healthy spleen are full of fat.

Scott's Emulsion makes new blood by feeding the bone marrow and the spleen with the richest of all fats, the pure cod liver oil.

For pale school girls and invalids and for all whose blood is thin and pale, Scott's Emulsion is a pleasant and rich blood food. It not only feeds the blood-making organs but gives them strength to do their proper work.

Send for free sample. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ont. soc. and \$1.00; all druggists.



*Vapo-Cresolene*

Established 1879

Whooping Cough, Croup  
Bronchitis, Cough, Grip,  
Asthma, Diphtheria

CRESOLENE IS A BOON TO ASTHMATICS

CRESOLENE is a long established and standard remedy for the diseases indicated. It cures because the air rendered strongly antiseptic is carried over the diseased surfaces of the bronchial tubes with every breath, giving prolonged and constant treatment. Those of a consumptive tendency, or sufferers from chronic bronchitis, find immediate relief from coughs or inflamed conditions of the throat. Descriptive booklet free.

LEEMING, MILES & CO., 1651 Notre Dame St., Montreal, Canadian Agents

Cresolene  
Antiseptic Tablets

dissolved in the mouth are effective and safe for coughs and irritation of the throat.

10c a box. ALL DRUGGISTS 304



# A MILITANT PARSON.

First He Preached, and Then He Offered to Fight.

When the settlements on the Forked Deer river were new and western Tennessee was still Chickasaw country all attempts to start religious services were for a long time broken up by a gang of young outlaws who drove the ministers away. At last the Rev. Arthur Davis, a muscular Christian, came. They had given him notice that no Methodist parson should ever preach on Lower Forked Deer. Mr. Davis went to the forbidden ground and preached to a large audience. When the service was over he stepped out into the grove which surrounded the log church and, taking off his coat and collar, placed them on a stump. The outlaws had gathered on one side, the church people on the other. Turning to one of the church people, Mr. Davis gave him a message for his wife and then, facing the outlaws, demanded that they select their champion.

"You said I should not preach," he said, "but I have preached. You say I shall not preach again. Well, I say I shall unless you kill me now. Come on, one at a time, fair play, and we'll see who is right."

The outlaws looked at him in amazement. Then the leader stepped forward, holding out his hand.

"I'm with you, Mr. Davis," he declared. "Any man who has got your courage can be parson here as long as he likes. Boys, step up and shake hands with the minister."

Thenceforward the "fighting parson" held forth regularly in the Forked Deer country.

# CANARY BIRDS.

They Are, Barring Men and Peacocks, the Valnest of Creatures.

"Do you know," said an observant gentleman, "that, barring a man and a peacock, I believe a canary bird is the valnest of all creatures? Both my wife and myself are very fond of pets, and we keep several of these little songsters always in the house. One of the cages was an old affair, which had been in the family for years and was used as much for tradition's as for economy's sake. I had frequently remarked to my wife that I believed the occupant of this cage was somewhat ashamed of his shabby dwelling place and observed with envious eyes the fact that the other songsters were more artistically lodged. Well, the old cage finally collapsed, and it became necessary to purchase a new one. In order to test my belief in the intelligence of my feathered friend, I made it a point to get him the prettiest little brass house I could find. The effect was magical. No sooner was he turned into his new home than he began to sing as he had never sung before, completely drowning out the music of the other birds and behaving otherwise in a manner altogether becoming his sudden rise in life. No proud pauper coming unexpectedly into an inheritance of great riches could more gracefully have assumed a greater degree of vanity."

**Awful Experience with Heart Disease.**  
—Mr. L. J. Law, Toronto, Can., writes, "I was so sorely troubled with heart disease that I was for 18 months unable to lie down in bed lest I smother. After taking one dose of Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure, I retired and slept soundly. I used one bottle: and the trouble has not returned."  
—99

# Stock Foods.

Herbageum and International stock food 3 feeds for 1 cent. Also International Heave remedy guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Test it and become convinced.  
MAJOR & WILSON.

# FAT CATTLE

are not the biggest eaters—but they get the most good out of what they eat. Too much food often does as much harm as too little. The farmer who keeps his cattle in prime condition all winter—who fattens them quickly—and who spends the minimum for feed—uses **Myers' Royal Cattle Spice**. It keeps the digestive organs in sound, healthy condition—makes cattle enjoy what they eat—helps them to get all the nourishment out of hay and grain—prevents stomach and bowel trouble—and sends them to market so plump and sound that they net a handsome profit.

Let us send our Illustrated Booklet on Horses and Cattle. Helpful and instructive. It's Free.

**Myers' Royal Spice Co.,**

Niagara Falls, Ont. & N.Y.



# A DEAL IN ANTIQUES.

The Way a London Dealer Fooled an American Millionaire.

The ways of the dealer in antiques are too often as dark as those of the heathen Chinese in the poem, and it is very hard to get the best of a really wideawake member of the trade. A certain dealer in London, having a number of alleged Chippendale chairs for sale, approached a well known nobleman and succeeded in selling the set for \$5,000 to the latter. Later on the purchaser, being informed that the chairs were "faked," wrote to the dealer and demanded his money back.

The wily dealer wrote back a hurt and offended letter to his patron, protesting that his honesty had been impugned, but to show his good faith he would be willing to pay 1,000 guineas to get the chairs back. So it was done, and within a very few hours the nobleman's receipt for that amount was being held under the nose of an American millionaire as proof that the chairs had been bought from that well known collector, Lord ——. Of course the dealer must have his profit, and the American millionaire finally handed over a check for \$12,500 and carried his bargain triumphantly across the Atlantic.

# A Quaint Species of Crow.

In his subsection on "modifications" of types of birds and animals Sir John Lubbock cites what is newest and most marvelous. He tells us of a particular crow in New Zealand where the male and female differ widely as to the structure of their bills. The male bird has a bill, stout and strong, adapted to cutting and digging into the tree, but he is deficient in that horny pointed tongue which would permit him to pierce the grub and draw it out. The hen bird has, however, an elongated and straight bill, "and when the cock has dug down to the burrow the hen inserts her long bill and draws out the grub, which they divide between them—a very pretty illustration of the wife as a helpmate to the husband."

# Success Easier Than Failure.

The principles that win success are very simple and few in number. They are easily remembered. Here they are: First, industry, but not overwork; second, willingness to profit by the experience.

# DOG WATCHES.

Four Different Theories as to the Origin of the Term.

Four distinct explanations have been given of the origin of the term "dog watch." One, which commends itself as probable in the mouth of a sailor, is that it is really the "dodge" watches, two short watches from 4 to 6 and from 6 to 8, introduced so that the crews may get a continual change of hours of duty and each man have only his fair share in the small hours of the morning.

Others maintain that the dog watches take their title from the fact that they are short and fitful in character, so that the phrase is akin to a dog sleep.

Admiral Boys, in a lecture at the United Service Institution in London in 1889, remarked that he believed dog watches are so called because dogs are at times employed on shipboard, as in the army, for keeping watch as scouts or sentinels.

Others connect it with the Scandinavian dagmalastad, a day watch, corrupted into dog.

Theodore Hook wittily explained dog watches to be watches that are curtailed.—London Standard.

# LIKE MAY NOT WED LIKE.

Eldest Sons Not Allowed to Marry Eldest Daughters in Japan.

According to old and established custom in Japan, the eldest child, whether male or female, must under all circumstances abide at and inherit the home. By this means a continuous succession is assured, and the estates cannot pass into the hands of strangers.

From this arrangement it follows of necessity that no eldest child can marry and live with an eldest child of the opposite sex. When an heiress weds, her husband must assume the family name.

A similar custom prevails in certain families among the people of the Basque provinces, in the north of Spain. An eldest son among them is not allowed to marry an eldest daughter if both are firstborn.

In this case, too, the husband of any eldest daughter takes up his residence under his wife's roof and adopts her name, which is thus transmitted to their children.

# BALED HAY and STRAW

in large and small quantities.

Flour and Feed, Groceries

H. M. DEROCHE, K. C.

Barrister,

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc.

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Money to loan at "lower than the lowest" rate.

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OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, 21-6m Napanee.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., O.P.S.

Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets. Napanee. 61v

A. S. ASHLEY,

.....DENTIST.....

34 YEARS EXPERIENCE

21 YEARS IN NAPANEE  
Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napanee.



DR. C. H. WARTMAN,  
DENTIST.

It will be impossible for me to continue the out of town visits, but if our friends at Yarker and Tamworth will do me the favor of coming to my office in Napanee, I will do my best to please them. All work guaranteed first class.

# SEEDS

All persons having seeds to sell, or wanting Seeds to buy, will profit by calling on the undersigned, who keeps the largest and best supply of Field and Garden seeds in Napanee.

# CALF FEED.

A car load of the World's Calf Feed, Bibby's Cream Equivalent, will arrive from England, about Feb. 15th, to be sold at Toronto prices.

# Poultry Supplies

A full stock of Rust's Egg Producer, Etc., always on hand.

# FURS.

Highest price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs, and Dressed Furs sold.

THOS. SYMINGTON,

Seedsman.

DUNDAS STREET, NAPANEE.

# WANTED.

Local Agents and travelling salesmen for the sale of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, etc. Steady work if desired. Pay weekly. Free outfit.

# OVER 600 ACRES

under cultivation. Our stock includes all the best varieties as well as improved varieties not offered by other firms. We guarantee delivery of all stock in good condition. It will pay you to write for part time or whole time terms, as we offer the

**HERBAGEUM AND INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD**  
 3 pounds for 1 cent. Also International  
 Heave remedy guaranteed to cure or money  
 refunded. Test it and become convinced.  
**MADOLE & WILSON.**

### Strawberry Cure for Rheumatism

"The strawberry cure for rheumatism is the latest fad I have heard of," said a druggist. "This cure has, too, some reason and some fact behind it. Linnaeus, the great naturalist, cured himself of rheumatism with strawberries, and it has recently been proved that strawberries contain salicylic acid, which is the rheumatism remedy that all physicians use. Linnaeus, I understand, was very poor and very rash. In studying nature he would go out in all weathers, and it is said that he would often sleep all night in wet clothes. Consequently, rheumatism developed in him. He cured this disease by eating several quarts of strawberries a day. His biographers narrate the story, and in that way the fruit's popularity as a rheumatic specific was achieved. Lately, on account of the discovery of salicylic acid in strawberries, this popularity has increased. I know a great many rheumatic persons who are eating strawberries three times a day, with great benefit to their health. Salicylic acid the rheumatic specific, is used also to keep milk fresh and to preserve meat." —Philadelphia Record.

"I believe it to be the most effective remedy for the Stomach and Nerves on the Market," is what Annie Patterson, of Sackville, N.B., says of South American Nerve, for, she says, La Grippe and the complications which followed it left her next to dead with Indigestion, Dyspepsia and General Nervous Shattering. It cured her.—100

### American Field And Hog Fences.

Made of galvanized woven steel wire. The strength and durability of these fences together with their comparatively low cost combine to give them a wonderful popularity. Sole agents. **MADOLE & WILSON.**

### When Morgan's Money Talked.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan rarely indulges in speech-making. On one occasion, however, says the "Saturday Evening Post," he made a palpable hit in an after-dinner effort. The affair was a banquet to celebrate the successful and long-continued pastorate of the well-known Rev. Dr. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Church, New York.

Mr. Morgan had been prevailed on to act as toastmaster, with the understanding, however, that no speech was to be expected from him. When the cigar-and-story point of the dinner was reached Mr. Morgan touched off each speaker by a simple "naming of his name." But the diners grew impatient, and finally the prevailing sentiment expressed itself in cries of "Speech! Speech!" and significant glances at the head of the table.

Mr. Morgan, whose genius for mastery is only equaled by his tact in yielding a point, rose and began to describe how Dr. Rainsford had been induced to come to the church. He told of the doubt and the hesitation.

"Would he come or would he not come?" said Mr. Morgan. "And what would lead to his decision?"

At this period in his speech Mr. Morgan became slightly embarrassed, and thrust his hand deep down in the pocket of his trousers, where it encountered and jingled some silver currency.

"What would cause him to decide to come to our church?" repeated Mr. Morgan, and again came the answering jingle of the coin, audible to every diner in the room. Then, with a final tinkle of money, Mr. Morgan went on hastily: "So Dr. Rainsford decided to come."

The reference to the call and acceptance, with this implied side-light on the cause that prevailed, was too much for the guests, and the best laugh of the evening was equally on the rector and the toastmaster.

The principles that win success are very simple and few in number. They are easily remembered. Here they are: First, industry, but not overwork; second, willingness to profit by the experience of others; third, ability, coupled with modesty; fourth, simple and correct habits; fifth, honesty, politeness and fairness. Any one of ordinary ability who practices these rules cannot avoid success. Success is easier than failure.

### The Grizzly In the Old Days.

In the old days, before the deadly magazine rifle was invented, hunting the grizzly was a very different affair, and no animal on the American continent was more dreaded, his fierceness and vital force when wounded filling the most reckless hunters with a wholesome dread. It was not at all unusual for a grizzly with a bullet through his heart to pursue and tear to pieces the hunter, whose long, single barreled, muzzle loading rifle, with its one round lead bullet, was altogether inadequate for such a contest. It is a strange thing, too, that, while the grizzly bear is an omnivorous feeder, living on anything, from roots and nuts to steer and buffalo meat, he has never been known to devour human flesh.

### Quaint Customs In Land Tenure.

At Chingford, in Essex, England, an estate is held by a very curious condition. Whenever it passes into new hands the owner, with his wife, manservant and maidservant, comes on horseback to the parsonage and pays his homage by blowing three blasts upon a horn. He carries a hawk upon his wrist. His servant has a greyhound in a slip, both for the use of the rector for that day. He receives a chicken for the hawk, a peck of oats for his horse and a loaf of bread for his greyhound. After dinner the owner blows three more blasts and then, with his party, withdraws from the rectory.

### Sorry He Asked.

An eminent bishop was the speaker at a meeting in the interest of an organization of which a woman is the president and tells of a joke which she perpetrated at his expense a few moments prior to the beginning of the meeting. "I inquired of Mrs. N., with the idea of being facetious, 'How many long winded speakers will there be at this meeting, madam?' 'You are the only one,' she replied charmingly."

### Good Words for Iron-ox Tablets in Windsor.

February 24, 1903.  
 I have not taken any Tablets lately, as I do not require them, but I am sure they did my son and me very much good for constipation and building up our systems. I have recommended them to a very great number of people that I meet in my calls at over 300 houses every week, and I find a number have tried them with good results.

**A. TAYLOR,**  
 Windsor, Ont.  
 Agent Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

Fifty Iron-ox Tablets, in an attractive aluminum pocket case, 25 cents at druggists, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price. The Iron-ox Remedy Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont.

### BALED HAY and STRAW

in large and small quantities.

### Flour and Feed, Groceries and Provisions.

### Water Purifying Pumps.

### S. CASEY DENISON.

Choiceest Groceries at reasonable prices.



Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in this

### Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers. **MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York**  
 Branch Office 225 E. St. Washington, D.C.

## THE GREAT CHARITY.

### THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, TORONTO.

It Takes Care of Every Sick Child in Ontario Who Cannot Afford to Pay For Treatment.

The Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, is not a local institution—it is Provincial.



MASSAGE FOR RHEUMATISM. The sick child from any part of Ontario whose parents cannot afford to pay for treatment has the same claim and the same privileges as the Toronto child born within sight of its walls.

This is the reason that the Trustees appeal to the fathers and mothers of Ontario—for as their money goes out to help the Hospital so the Hospital's mercy can go out to help the children.

This is the 28th year of the Hospital's life. The story of the years is a wonderful one—for in that period 10,000 children have been treated, and over 5,000 cured and 3,000 improved.

Last year there were 868 boys and girls in its beds and cots, and of these 493 were cured and 247 improved.

Look at these pictures of club feet—before and after.



BEFORE AFTER

Of the 868 patients 293 came from 216 places outside of Toronto.

In three years the patients from different parts of Ontario, not Toronto, average 250—nearly a third of the entire number.

In six years, 1,400 outside patients have been treated—and for 20 years past they will average 100 a year.

The average stay of every patient was 54 days, the cost per patient per day 94c.

A dollar or two means a small lot of money out of your pocket, but it takes a big load of misery out of some little life.

The X Ray department gives wonderful results. A girl came in with a double thumb on one hand. She left with one thumb—a perfect hand.

See what the hand of the Surgeon does for the crippled children of Ontario.



BEFORE AFTER

Money kept from the Hospital is mercy kept from the children.

as improved varieties not offered by other firms. We guarantee delivery of all stock in good condition. It will pay you to write for part time or whole time terms, as we offer the best inducements in the business. Apply now.

### Pelham Nursery Company,

44-4-m

TORONTO, ONT

## WANTED

A man to represent "CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERY" in the town of Napanee and surrounding country, and take orders for

### OUR HARDY SPECIALTIES

in Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, Ornamentals, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, Seed Potatoes, &c.

Stock true to name and free from San Jose scale. A permanent position for the right man on either salary or commission.

### Stone & Wellington

Fonthill Nurseries  
 OVER 800 ACRES

TORONTO,

ONTARIO.

1117

Your money means mercy to somebody's child.

Your money can cheer some mother's heart by saving some mother's child.

Health and wealth. You give wealth to the Hospital, and the Hospital gives health to the children.

The Corporation of the City of Toronto gives \$7,500 a year to the Hospital for the maintenance of every child, whether from city or country.

The citizens of Toronto contribute about \$7,000 a year towards the maintenance of every patient in the Hospital, whether from city or country.

Toronto does its share in the good work, and the Trustees ask you to do yours.

The Newspaper Proprietors of Ontario have kindly helped the Hospital by inserting our appeals.

There are two newspaper cots, and boys and girls from the country are placed in the cots founded by the newspaper men.

Look at the pictures of "before and after." They tell their own story—surely you will help us in this good work.

If your dollar could straighten the feet of a little boy or girl with club-feet you would gladly give it, and your dollar will help to do that.



BEFORE AFTER

Take off the handicap of deformity—give all children a fair start in the race of life.

Twenty-three children who came in with club-feet were sent home perfect cures last year. There are as many more in the Hospital to-day awaiting treatment.



BEFORE AFTER

If you know of a sick child—the club foot boy or girl—send his parent's name to the Hospital.

Please send your contributions to J. Ross Robertson, Chairman, or to Douglas Davidson, Sec.-Treas. of the Hospital for Sick Children, College Street, Toronto.





Miss M. Cartledge gives some helpful advice to young girls. Her letter is but one of thousands which prove that nothing is so helpful to young girls who are just arriving at the period of womanhood as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly, for it is the only medicine I ever tried which cured me. I suffered much from my first menstrual period, I felt so weak and dizzy at times I could not pursue my studies with the usual interest. My thoughts became sluggish, I had headaches, backaches and sinking spells, also pains in the back and lower limbs. In fact, I was sick all over.

"Finally, after many other remedies had been tried, we were advised to get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am pleased to say that after taking it only two weeks, a wonderful change for the better took place, and in a short time I was in perfect health. I felt buoyant, full of life, and found all work a pastime. I am indeed glad to tell my experience with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for it made a different girl of me. Yours very truly, MISS M. CARLEDGE, 533 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga."—\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness is not reproduced.

The Grand Trunk have discharged twenty-five firemen at Belleville. Counterfeit quarters and half dollars are being circulated in Hamilton.

Mr. J. M. McEvoy of London, Ont., has decided to proceed with his suit against Mr. R. R. Ganev.

Sir Henry Thompson, a famous surgeon, died at London.

The train bearing King Edward and Queen Alexandra from Copenhagen to the north was partially derailed, but no one was hurt.

In the course of a dance in the Italian quarter of Montreal, Domingo Camino was stabbed to death. Four of his associates have been arrested.

Rev. Colin Dagnid, pastor of Maison-veuve Presbyterian Church, near Montreal, committed suicide Sunday night just before evening service, by shooting himself.

Three Italians were arrested at Mar-tilles in connection with a plot to kill resident Loubet of France.

At Vancouver Hon. Joseph Martin objected to Judge Martin's charge to the jury in the trial of one Berthier. The judge dismissed the jury, called another, and on the second trial the defendant was found guilty.

## Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

**Ladies' Favorite.**  
Is the only safe, reliable regulator on which woman can depend "in the hour and time of need."  
Prepared in two degrees of strength. No. 1 and No. 2.  
No. 1.—For ordinary cases is by far the best dollar medicine known.  
No. 2.—For special cases—10 degrees stronger—three dollars per box.  
Ladies—ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other pills, mixtures and imitations are

## CURIOUS WORSHIP.

The Custom of Throwing Prayers at an Idol in Japan.

Along the sacred road of Nikko, in Japan, is an idol about which centers one of the most curious worshipers in the world. Upon the surface of the statue are seen little pieces of what appears to be dried paper. If you stand by the idol for awhile and wait for a worshiper to come along, you will see what these bits of paper are. The devotee halts in front of the image, then scribbles a prayer on a bit of the paper. The wad he then chews up into a ball and hurls at the god. If it hits the face and sticks, the prayer is sure to be granted, and the pious pilgrim goes away happy. If the ball sticks to some portion of the body, the omen is not quite so propitious, and if it falls to the ground there is absolutely no hope.

Such a mode of prayer is even more curious than the praying wheels of the Buddhists, who set the wheel revolving and reel off prayers by machinery. As John L. Stoddard, the lecturer, said: "One sees, of course, numberless strange rites connected with religion in traveling about the world, but Japan is the only land I have ever visited where deities serve as targets for masticated prayers!"

## THREE GOOD THINGS.

Mix Thoroughly With Common Sense and Take Regularly.

Sunshine.—Disinfectant, germicide, soporific, sedative. Soak yourself in it—spiritually, mentally, bodily. Make a storage reservoir of your heart and soul and store up every stray sunbeam that comes your way. Fill the reservoir full, so that there will be enough for your friends and neighbors too. Just a little dab stored up for your own use will all evaporate before you have a chance to get any satisfaction out of it.

Fresh Air.—Disinfectant, germicide, tonic, sedative, stimulant, blood purifier. Pump the pure article down into the very roots of your lungs—steady, sure, all the time, day and night. Pure air, remember, not some old second-hand stuff that has been used over and over again nor that which has been poisoned by the burning of gas in the room, but pure air, fresh from meadow and forest. That is what the air cells of your lungs are in need of if they are to make pure air, without which health is impossible.

Exercise.—Stimulant, lubricant, vermifuge, necessary to proper heart action and a good circulation of the blood. Mix thoroughly with common sense and take regularly.—Maxwell's Tillsman.

## THE BULL'S EYE.

How the Center of the Target Came to Be So Named.

Why is the target's bull's eye so called?

This is one of many instances in our language where words have gained a higher status than that with which they started and have been promoted from the slang dictionary to the dictionary of words of respectable and current use.

Bull's eye is found in the dictionary of "The Canting Crew" so far back as 1690 and was the vulgar word for the central ring of the target used as a mark for archers, which was colored differently from the other rings. This may have arisen from the ancient rounded shields, cut out of ox hide and strengthened with a spike or central boss for this shield or target; hence target was often used as a mark itself.

When sheet glass began to be manu-

## SAVAGES OF TAHITI.

They Live in a Paradise of Flowers and Are Very Hospitable.

Tahiti, the paradise of the south seas, is inhabited by the gentlest race of savages in the world. They are passionately fond of flowers, which play a leading part in every act of their lives from birth to burial.

"To visit the home of a native planter," said an American traveler, "is not to feel that you are accepting hospitality at the hands of a Tahitian, but that you are conferring upon him and his humble abode a greater honor than you confer upon any of his neighbors."

"If you will but condescend to visit his home, partake of the native cooked meal, which is daintily spread upon large leaves upon the ground and surrounded with roses and other beautiful flowers, you place him under greater obligations to you than he can ever hope to repay."

"If you will kiss his wife upon leaving and pat his shaggy dog upon the head he is yours to command as long as you remain in the islands. They have an artistic eye for the beautiful and never think of sitting down to a meal, especially while entertaining a visitor, unless there are garlands of flowers for each head at table and lavish floral decorations for the various dishes that may be served."

"It is a paradise of flowers, and the natives use them with no sparing hand."

## DINING IN SIBERIA.

You Eat With Your Knife and Reach For What You Want.

A traveler in Siberia has the following to say in regard to table manners which he met with: "In eating you must reach for what you want. It is very seldom that anything is passed during the first stage of a meal. You would never suggest to your neighbor on the right to pass you the cheese, but you would rise in your place and, with a firm grasp on your knife, reach over his plate and impale the tempting morsel. If this is not impossible you leave your place and go around the table and secure your loot. My Russian naturalist, Alek, was a fair sample of an educated Russian, and he turned to me and said, 'I see you eat with a fork.' 'Yes,' said I, 'and I see that you do not.' 'No, but I had a sister who studied at an English convent in Japan for a year or so. When she came back she ate with a fork, but we soon laughed her out of it.' The end of the Russian knife is broader than the portion next to the handle, and it is used both as a knife and as a spoon. They complain that the American knives do not 'hold' enough." After this it is not surprising to learn that "the Russians were highly amused" at the author's "use of the toothbrush, which they consider a peculiarly feminine utensil."

## The Italy of America.

Perhaps the one element of the climate of the Rocky mountain region that impresses the newcomer most deeply and also most pleasantly is that of the abundance of sunshine. In this particular, both in winter and in summer alike, this is not only the Italy of America; it outshines Italy and equals northern Egypt.

Colorado Springs and Manitou average 340 sunny days in a year—that is, nearly 93 per cent of their daylight is bright sunshine. While they have twenty-five cloudy days, Chicago has 114, New York 103 and Asheville 106. And equally important is the fact that the shortest days of winter will afford eight hours of sunshine. Contrast this with the four and a half hours, the most you can hope to gain in the col-

## An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Scrofula—as ugly as ever since time immemorial.

It causes bunches in the neck, disfigures the skin, inflames the mucous membrane, wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease and the capacity for recovery, and develops into consumption.

"Two of my children had scrofula sores which kept growing deeper and kept them from going to school for three months. Ointments and medicines did no good until I began giving them Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine caused the sores to heal, and the children have shown no signs of scrofula since." J. W. McGraw, Woodstock, Ont.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

will rid you of it, radically and permanently, as it has rid thousands.

## WEARING AN OPAL.

Conflicting Superstitions About the Luck It Brings.

Mr. Thielton Dyer in his "Domestic Folklore" says that popular superstition makes it unlucky to wear an opal ring notwithstanding the fact that in the middle ages this lovely stone was thought to possess the united virtues of all the gems with whose distinctive colors it is emblazoned.

A writer in Notes and Queries points out that there are conflicting opinions on this subject of very early date, some writers stating that falling sight is restored by the wearing of an opal and others that the luck depends upon the color, a white opal being of fortunate import and a black one ominous of evil.

Sir Walter Scott in "Anne of Geierstein" ascribes to supernatural agency the loss of beauty in a Mexican opal when its iridescent surface is acted upon by water, and some trace to this the notion that as a love token its fiery or fading colors betoken faithfulness or falsity.

## RED LETTER DAYS.

The Origin of Thus Designating Notable Occasions.

The origin of a "red letter day" has been traced back to the third century. Gregory, bishop of Caesarea, zealous for the conversion of pagans, found them unwilling to give up their customary recreations at the festivals of their gods, so, taking a leaf out of their book, he instituted festivals in honor of saints and martyrs.

This example soon led to the institution of holy days, now corrupted into holidays. In old almanacs all such holy days were set forth in red ink, the rest being in black; hence the term "red letter day" for any notable occasion.

Others say that the origin of the expression is much more recent and is due to the fact that saints' day, the 5th of November, the king's birthday and accession and King Charles' day were similarly marked off in red as holidays for the Bank of England, evidently in the times of the later Stuarts.—London Telegraph.

## Sudden Awakening.

That it is bad for the heart to be awakened suddenly in the morning is the contention of a certain writer, who bases his opinion on the fact that to be suddenly awakened from sound sleep sends a great rush of blood to the heart, thus overtaxing and straining it. People whose business necessitates their being awakened early have long suspected the practice of being an evil one and have tried to rid them-

No. 1—For ordinary cases is by far the best dollar medicine known.  
No. 2—For special cases—10 degrees stronger—three dollars per box.  
Ladies—ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other as all pills, mixtures and imitations are dangerous. No. 1 and No. 2 are sold and recommended by all druggists in the Dominion of Canada. Mailed to any address on receipt of price and four 2-cent postage stamps. The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont.

No. 1 and No. 2 are sold in Nanpsee by Nelson-Robinson, T. B. Wallace, J. J. Perry, T. A. Huffman, and F. L. Hooper, druggists.

may have arisen from the ancient rounded shields, cut out of ox hide and strengthened with a spike or central boss for this shield or target; hence target was often used as a mark itself.  
When sheet glass began to be manufactured the thickened part, where the tube had been attached, was called the bull's eye. Then this term was successively applied to a lens of glass, especially in a ship's side, to the lens of the lantern, to the lantern itself and finally to the central boss of a target.

114; New York 103 and Asheville 100. And equally important is the fact that the shortest days of winter will afford eight hours of sunshine. Contrast this with the four and a half hours, the most you can hope to gain, in the celebrated valley of Davos, Switzerland. Salt Lake City averages 315 days bright and clear.

#### Lying at Poker.

A man who would scorn to tell a lie anywhere else does not hesitate to do it at the poker table, which accounts for the big stories we hear now and then about losses or winnings. It is a common practice for habitual players in clubs to multiply the value of their chips by 100 so that their gains or losses are multiplied accordingly. The usual size of the club game is \$5 limit, all jack pots, with \$1 to come in. When a player throws in a white he says, "I'll bet a hundred." When it is red he says, "I'll bet you 200," and when a blue, "I'll bet you 500." The casual listener, hearing this talk, goes away convinced that the baby game is a million dollar limit.

#### How a Meaning Changes.

"Cheat" is a word that now has a very ugly sound. To cheat a man is to defraud him. Originally the word conveyed no such meaning. The old word "eschate" referred to the dues that fell to the crown. It came from the French echoir (Latin, excadere). The modern meaning that attaches to the word tells a sad tale of the extortion and greed that must have been practiced in collecting the dues.

#### Once Was Enough.

"Did you ever," said one preacher to another, "stand at the door after your sermon and listen to what people said about it as they passed out?"  
Replied he:

"I did once"—a pause and a sigh—"but I'll never do it again."

#### Barred Out.

"Could you not, if you tried, grant me a place in that icy heart of yours?"  
"My heart may be of ice, as you say, Mr. Sophistic, but, all the same, I am not in the cold storage business."

#### He Alone Seeks Notoriety.

Jayson—It is strange, isn't it? Jimpson—Er—what is strange? Jayson—Why, that the oldest inhabitant is always a man—never a woman.

#### Position Well Filled.

Auntie (to little niece, aged seven, who has been left temporarily in charge of brother, aged three)—Well, Effie, dear, I hope you have been quite a mother to him while mammy's been away. Effie—Oh, yes, auntie, dear, I have. I've smacked him three times.—Punch.

#### Far Away.

The Brute—What are you thinking of, Mamie?  
Mamie—I am dreaming of my youth.  
The Brute—I thought you had a far-away look in your eyes.

When a man falls back on oaths he declares himself out of arguments.

#### Pedigree.

"Pedigree in a dog makes him valuable, doesn't it?"  
"Certainly."  
"Funny, isn't it?"  
"What's funny?"  
"Why, it's my experience that pedigree makes a man pretty darn worthless."

How easy it is for one to suggest a sure way for some one else to manage a troublesome affair!

step reaches a great rush of blood to the heart, thus overtaxing and straining it. People whose business necessitates their being awakened early have long suspected the practice of being an evil one and have tried to rid themselves of it. But heretofore they have had no better reason for wishing to continue to lie in bed than that they found it inconvenient or unpleasant to rise early. Evidently they have right on their side. It is an unhygienic practice this being waked up on unearthly hours in the dusk of the early morning. It is bad for the heart.

#### Happy When They Are In Jail.

"Many a prisoner as soon as he steps foot in the outer office," said a Charles street jail officer, "throws himself into a chair with a sigh of relief, muttering, 'This is the first happy hour in many months.' This is especially true of men charged with large embezzlements. Their consciences seem to be on the verge of collapse until they arrive under the shadow of the jail, when they then see their future clearly."

#### The Friends.

"I see you are wearing my old engagement ring."  
"Yes; isn't it perfectly lovely to be engaged to Jack?"  
"Yes, indeed! He's so deliciously serious about it, isn't he?"

#### His Practice.

Little Elmer—Papa, what do the letters "D. D." after a man's name mean? Professor Broadhead—That he is a doctor who makes a practice of preaching, my son.

"Give me the first seven years of a child's life," said a wise man, "and you may have the rest. These are the ones that count."



### EASY WORK

"Love lightens labor," the saying runs, and in a sense it is true. But even love cannot lighten labor or make it easy for the woman who is in constant suffering from inflammation, bearing-down pains or other womanly diseases. The one thing that can make work easy for women is sound health, and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the thing that will give sound health to sick women.  
Dr. Pierce has so much faith in his "Prescription" that he offers to pay \$500 in legal money of the United States for any case of Leucorrhea, Female Weakness, Prolapsus, or Falling of Womb which he cannot cure. All he asks is a fair and reasonable trial of his means of cure.  
"I suffered from female weakness for five months," writes Miss Belle Hedrick, of Nye, Putnam Co., W. Va. "I was treated by a good physician but he never seemed to do me any good. I wrote to Dr. R. V. Pierce for advice, which I received, telling me to take his 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' When I had used the medicines a month, my health was much improved. It has continued to improve until now I can work at almost all kinds of housework. I had scarcely any appetite, but it is all right now. Have gained several pounds in weight. Dr. Pierce's medicines have done wonderfully well here. I would advise all who suffer from chronic diseases to write to Dr. Pierce."  
"Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong, sick women well.  
Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the paper-covered book, or 50 stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

# ADVICE TO OWNERS OF COWS.

Owners of Cows should always have a bottle of **DOUGLAS' EGYPTIAN LINIMENT** ready for immediate use. Cows troubled with **CAKED UDDER** (bags) can be immediately cured. Our Cows were troubled a great deal with Caked Bags, they were so badly caked we thought they would lose the use of them, we applied DOUGLAS' EGYPTIAN Liniment two or three times and in 24 hours we could milk freely. When anything in our house or stable goes wrong EGYPTIAN LINIMENT is called for at once. It never fails in any case where a liniment is needed.  
Yours truly  
ROBERT HARKNESS, Tamworth, Ont.

Dr. Bradshaw, V. S., Nanpsee, Ont., says:—I have tested DOUGLAS' EGYPTIAN LINIMENT in my practice and can recommend it with confidence to the public as the best, surest and quickest cure that I have ever found for the cure of Caked Bags in cattle.

## NO CHARGE IF IT FAILS.

If our Douglas' Egyptian Liniment, fails to make the cure as above stated we will return you your money. Price 25c. at all druggists.

**DOUGLAS & CO., Nanpsee.**

## Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE.  
No. 22 Taking effect June 14, 1903.

Tweed and Tamworth to Nanpsee and Deseronto.						Deseronto and Nanpsee to Tamworth and Tweed.					
Stations.		Miles.	No.2	No.4	No.6	Stations.		Miles.	No.1	No.3	No.5
			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.				A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve	Tweed	0	7 08	3 35	3 35	Lve	Deseronto	0	7 35	—	—
	Stocco	3	7 08	3 35	3 35	Arr	Nanpsee	9	7 15	—	—
	Larkins	13	7 20	3 45	3 45	Lve	Nanpsee	15	8 20	12 40	4 50
	Maribank	17	7 55	4 15	4 15		Strathcona	17	8 30	12 50	5 00
	Erinsville	20	8 15	4 30	4 30		Thomson's Mills*	18	—	—	—
	Tamworth	24	8 25	4 45	4 45	Arr	Camden East	19	8 38	1 00	5 15
	Enterprise	28	8 38	4 55	4 55	Lve	Yarker	23	8 50	1 13	5 25
	Mudlake Bridge*	31	8 38	5 05	5 10		Yarker	25	9 10	1 13	5 40
	Moscow	33	8 38	5 05	5 10		Galbraith	25	—	—	—
	Galbraith	33	8 38	5 05	5 10		Mudlake Bridge*	27	9 23	1 25	5 50
Arr	Yarker	35	8 50	5 15	5 15		Enterprise	32	9 35	1 40	6 02
Lve	Yarker	35	9 00	5 25	5 25		Wilson	34	10 00	2 00	6 22
	Moscow	39	9 10	5 35	5 35		Tamworth	41	10 10	—	6 35
	Camden East	40	9 25	5 35	5 35		Erinsville	45	10 25	—	6 50
	Thomson's Mills	41	9 25	5 35	5 35		Larkins	51	10 45	—	7 10
	Newburgh	42	9 40	5 35	5 35		Stocco	55	11 05	—	7 25
	Strathcona	49	9 55	5 35	5 35	Arr	Tweed	58	11 15	—	7 30
Arr	Nanpsee	49	—	—	—						
Lve	Nanpsee	49	—	—	—						
Arr	Deseronto	58	—	—	—						

Kingston and Sydenham to Nanpsee and Deseronto.						Deseronto and Nanpsee to Sydenham and Kingston.					
Stations.		Miles.	No.2	No.4	No.6	Stations.		Miles.	No.1	No.3	No.5
			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.				A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve	Kingston	0	—	—	4 00	Lve	Deseronto	0	7 35	—	—
	G. T. R. Junction	2	—	—	4 10	Arr	Nanpsee	9	8 05	12 25	4 35
	Glenvale*	10	—	—	4 45	Lve	Nanpsee	15	8 20	12 40	4 50
	Murvale*	14	—	—	5 00		Newburgh	17	8 30	12 50	5 00
Arr	Harrowsmith	19	8 00	—	—		Thomson's Mills*	18	—	—	—
Lve	Sydenham	23	8 10	—	5 10	Arr	Camden East	19	8 38	1 00	5 15
	Harrowsmith	26	8 35	—	—	Lve	Yarker	23	8 50	1 13	5 25
	Frontenac*	26	8 35	—	—		Yarker	25	9 10	1 13	5 40
Arr	Yarker	26	9 00	—	5 35		Galbraith	25	—	—	—
Lve	Yarker	26	9 10	—	5 45	Arr	Harrowsmith	30	9 10	—	6 25
	Camden East	31	9 25	—	5 55		Sydenham	30	9 10	—	6 25
	Thomson's Mills*	32	9 25	—	5 55	Lve	Harrowsmith	35	9 22	—	—
	Newburgh	34	9 40	—	6 05		Murvale*	39	9 32	—	—
	Strathcona	40	9 55	—	6 20		G. T. R. Junction	47	9 50	—	—
Arr	Nanpsee	40	—	—	6 35	Arr	Kingston	49	10 00	—	—
Lve	Nanpsee, West End	40	—	—	6 35						
Arr	Deseronto	49	—	—	6 50						

## LOCAL WORKING TIME TABLE.

NANPSEE to DESERONTO and PICTON.				PICTON to DESERONTO and NANPSEE.			
TRAINS		STEAMERS		STEAMERS		TRAINS	
Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Nanpsee	Deseronto	Deseronto	Picton	Picton	Deseronto	Deseronto	Nanpsee
2 15 a.m.	2 35 a.m.	7 00 a.m.	8 30 a.m.	10 00 a.m.	11 30 a.m.	12 00 a.m.	12 10 p.m.
3 35	3 55			10 10 a.m.	11 40 a.m.	4 00 p.m.	4 20
6 35	6 50					6 15	6 35
8 00	8 20	1 40 p.m.	3 10 p.m.			7 45	8 05
10 35	10 55			4 00 p.m.	5 30 p.m.	7 40 a.m.	8 00 a.m.
1 15 p.m.	1 35 p.m.	5 30 p.m.	7 00 p.m.			8 00	8 20
4 35	4 55					7 05	7 25
6 35	6 55	7 00 a.m.	8 30 a.m.			7 20	7 40
8 50	9 10						
10 35	10 55						

\*Daily. All other trains run daily (Sundays excepted).

C. CARTER,  
Gen. Manager

J. F. CHAPMAN,  
Asst. Gen. Freight & Pass. Agent

H. B. SHERWOOD,  
Superintendent



# Toronto Fire

The City's Wholesale District Wiped Out.

## LOSS, 10 MILLIONS.

(Wednesday's Globe.)

Indescribable in its terrors, irresistible in its force, and calamitous beyond any disaster that has yet overtaken Toronto was the great fire that last night swept through the wholesale centre of the city, leaving in its track acres of smoking ruins, where a few hours before there had been huge warehouses and factories filled with the costliest of merchandise.

Thank God, the wind blew toward the lake, or the story of Toronto's loss would have been among the great fires of history. At this writing the fire area probably includes thirty acres bounded roughly by Lorne street and the Queen's Hotel on the west, the Esplanade on the south, and midway between King and Wellington on the north. Eastward the fire still rages, in spite of the utmost efforts to stay it, and there is no longer doubt that a large part of the block between Bay and Yonge, south of Wellington, has been destroyed.

The wind was a gale from the northwest, but veered at times almost to the northeast. In the main, however, the course of the fire is from the northwest and the strip blotted out of the heart of Toronto is about 500 ft by a quarter of a mile long.

The money loss cannot be guessed even. Some of the great warehouses, like those of Gordon, Mackay & Company, Copp, Clark, the Brock Company Brown Brothers, Gage & Company and Warwick Brothers & Company, had stock and machinery in them worth from a quarter to three-quarters of a million. The destruction of at least forty of these great establishments is complete at the hour of going to press, and the money loss cannot be less than five or six million dollars. As the fire has eaten out the heart of the block between Bay and Yonge, it is beyond all doubt that the loss will run up to perhaps eight millions.

The fire had its origin in the second floor of the E. & S. Currie neckwear factory on the north side of Wellington at 8.04.

### Partial Insurance List.

It was of course impossible to get details of the losses and the insurance at the hour of going to press. Approximate statements given by several interested and by others are as follows: Pugsley, Dingman & Co., soaps, \$50,000.

A. Ansley & Co. hats. Building owned by the Cowan Chocolate Co.

E. & S. Currie, Neckwear, insured for \$75,000, loss estimated at \$150,000.

Suckling & Co., a salvage stock belonging to Thos Long & Bro. had been brought from Collingwood to be sold this week, valued at \$20,000.

Corticelli Silk Company.

Gale Manufacturing Co. insurance \$75,000.

W. R. Brock & Co.—stock valued at \$50,000. Insured for 90 per cent of that amount. Building \$40,000 to \$50,000.

Rolph, Smith & Co lithographers, Insurance \$100,000; loss estimated at \$250,000; building \$30,000; stock, \$150,000; machinery, \$100,000.

Addison & Mainprice printers.

E. W. Gillett & Co. \$75,000 insurance.

Garside & White, boots and shoes, \$40,000 insurance.

Canfield, Henderson & Burns, men's furnishings, \$50,000.

Asher & Leeson, 17—19 Front st. loss about \$21,000;

Stewart, Howe, May Co. 24 Front st., loss, \$40,000 on stock, partially insured.

Eckardt Casket Co. \$75,000 insurance.

Henderson Roller Bearing Co., \$10,000 insurance.

The Continental Costume Co. took out \$7,500 fire insurance with the Queen City Co. at noon yesterday.

M. & J. Samuel, Benjamin, 27 Wellington street west—loss \$30,000

Buntin, Reid Co. Ltd. 29 Wellington street west—Loss \$50,000; insurance, \$40,000.

Harriss Lithographing Co., \$35,000.

"They Sell Well" says Druggist O'Dell of Truro, N.S. Want any better evidence of the real merit of Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets as a cure for all forms of stomach trouble than that they're in such great demand? Not a nauseous dose that makes one's very insides rebel—but pleasant, quick and harmless—a tiny tablet to carry in your pocket. 35 cents.—104

### VIOLET.

(For last week)

Mrs. Ezra Switzer who had the misfortune to break her arm is improving slowly.

Prof. Robinson, who has been in poor health, is able to be around again.

Mr. William Lighthall has passed away after living to the good old age of ninety-three years.

Squire Robinson is busy in his sugar bush. He reports a large run of sap this year.

Mr. Jackson, of Kingston, has opened a general blacksmith business in E. Switzer's old stand.

Mr. B. Davis is busy re-shingling the business movement sheds.

Mr. James Stevenson has just returned from Brandon.

Mr. W. Brandon has sold his shop and has gone into the cheese business.

Mr. John Harris, while delivering the mail one night last week, upset in Snow creek. The horse ran away and completely destroyed the cutter.

Mr. Bagely, at D. Parry's; Mr. F. Sander, at R. Sander's; M. Scouter, of Toronto, at A. Cross's.

Nurse's Good Words—"I am a professional nurse," writes Mrs. Eisner, Halifax, N.S. "I was a great sufferer from rheumatism—almost constant association with best physicians I had every chance of a cure if it were in their power—but they failed. South American Rheumatic Cure was recommended—to day my six years of pain seem as a dream. Two bottles cured me.—106

Think it over.

If you ask any dealer what is the best brand of White Lead he will tell you ELEPHANT. If you ask for best brand Ready Mixed Paint he should tell you ELEPHANT. Sold by MADOLE & WILSON. This brand stands for superior quality every time. MADOLE & WILSON.

LAPUMS' WEST.

The sugar social held here on Thursday was a decided success in every respect.

A number of our local Orangemen were in Camden East on Monday night attending a degree meeting.

W. McGerman, purchased a new bicycle from Fred Brown, last week, its a flyer.

Our sick list is steadily turning into a back number.

Homerite Prayer meetings are being held regularly now at Byard Lee's every Wednesday evening. Loud times are always expected.

# QUEEN OF ACTRESSES PRAISES PE-RU-NA.



MISS JULIA MARLOWE.

In a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., Miss Julia Marlowe of New York City, has the following to say of Peruna:

*"I am glad to write my endorsement of the great remedy, Peruna, as a nerve tonic. I do so most heartily."—Julia Marlowe.*

Nervousness is very common among women. This condition is due to anemic nerve centers. The nerve centers are the reservoirs of nervous vitality. These centers become bloodless for want of proper nutrition. This is especially true in the spring season. Every spring a host of invalids are produced as the direct result of weak nerves.

This could be easily obviated by the use of Peruna. Peruna strikes at the root of the difficulty by correcting the digestion. Digestion furnishes nutri-

**\$10,000 forfeit if we cannot produce the original letter and signature of above testimonial which well demonstrates its full genuineness.**

### One More Brute.

Mrs. Nubbins—My husband is a perfect brute. Friend—You amaze me. Mrs. Nubbins—Since the baby began teething nothing would quiet the little angel but pulling his papa's beard, and yesterday he went and had his beard shaved off.

### A Guarded Admission.

"You would be glad enough to marry me if I had plenty of money!" exclaimed the impetuous young man, preparing to go.

"No," she said, with a dreamy sigh. "I should hate awfully to have to marry you, but if you had plenty of money I might."

### Made Another Man of Him.

He—My first wife married me because I neither smoked, drank nor played cards. She—How did your second wife come to marry you? He—To

### Cloves.

Cloves are probably the greatest speculative article in the spice trade and have been so for many hundreds of years, because they have always come from small and restricted areas of cultivation and have been used as tribute, almost taking the place of money in ancient times. They have been mostly grown on the two small islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, on the east coast of Africa.

# Dizzy?

Appetite poor? Bowels constipated? Tongue coated? Head ache? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills, all vegetable.

Sold for sixty years. J. C. Ayer & Co. Lowell, Mass.

I want your moustache or beard

that amount. Building \$40,000 to \$50,000.

Rolph, Smith & Co lithographers, insurance \$100,000; loss estimated at \$250,000; building \$30,000; stock, \$150,000; machinery, \$100,000.

Addison & Mauprice printers. Brown Bros. Ltd. wholesale stationers—insurance, \$75,000; loss \$235,000 building \$60,000; stock \$150,000; machinery, \$25,000.

Dignum & Monypenny, wholesale woollens—insurance on building \$25,000, on stock \$25,000. The loss exceeds this.

Dodds Medicine Co. Loss \$18,000. Garland Manufacturing Co—insurance \$60,000 in Royal, Atlas, Northern and other companies. The loss is very much heavier.

Ritchie and Ramsy, coated paper manufacturers about \$25,000.

Wm. Jessop & Sons, steel manufacturers, \$50,000 on stock and buildings.

R. B. Hutchinson & Co. wholesale woollens loss \$25,000; insurance \$20,000.

Davis & Henderson, wholesale stationers, insurance \$50,000.

Geo. H. Watson, owner of 88 Bay St. has 1,500 insurance on the building.

R. M. Slater & Co. wholesale dry goods.

Mr. Chas. Holman has \$1,500 on 85 Bay st.

A. A. Allan & Co. 51 and 53 Bay street, total loss \$220,000; building, \$45,000; insured for \$30,000; stock \$175,000; insured for \$130,000 120 hands out of employment.

Ontario Neckware Co. insurance \$20,000; loss \$25,000; 50 hands employed.

George H. Hees, Son & Co. window shades building, \$18,000; stock \$50,000.

Office Specialty Co. loss \$40,000 in stock insurance \$30,000.

Barber & Ellis, insurance about \$75,000.

Wyld Darling & Co. insured for \$200,000 being 75 per cent of the stock.

Warwick Bros. & Rutter, loss \$280,000; building \$70,000; stock \$150,000; machinery \$60,000.

W. J. Gage & Co. 54, 56 and 58 Front Street west, lost \$275,000; insurance \$40,000 on building and \$175,000 on stock.

Gordon Mackay & Co. have \$500,000 insurance on stock but the loss is more than this.

Gutta Percha Rubber Company loss \$500,000; fully insured.

R. E. Bond & Co. clothing.

Johnston & Sword, insured for \$15,000.

Robert Darling \$50,000 insurance. Merchant's Dyeing & Cleaning Co. \$60,000 insurance.

Hatchbor & Sheridan, clothing, \$25,000 insurance.

R. Simpson whitewear factory, \$50,000.

H. S. Howland, Son & Co. insurance \$100,000.

### \$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

### CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Mitchell*

its a flyer.

Our sick list is steadily turning into a back number.

Hornrite Prayer meetings are being held regularly now at Byard Lee's every Wednesday evening. Loud times are always expected.

Mrs. F. Hill, Deseronto spent several days last week the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. I. Hogeboom, and elsewhere.

S. Rikely has engaged with A. Brown, of Wilton, for the summer. Glad you are not going to turn Yankee, Sperry.

D. C. Jennings of Napanee, gave us a business call a couple of days last week.

Will Brown, of Desmond, spent Sunday at his home here.

Mary Brown went to Newburg this week to spend several days at Mrs. Dr. Alsworth's.

"My Physicians Told Me I Must Die, but South American Cure cured me of that awful Bright's Disease" This is a sentence from a letter of a well-known business man in a western town who through overwork and worry had contracted this kidney pestilence. It will relieve instantly and cure all kidney diseases.—102

I might."

### Made Another Man of Him.


He—My first wife married me because I neither smoked, drank nor played cards. She—How did your second wife come to marry you? He—To reform me.

Revenge is sweet when you get it yourself. When it is taken out of you it's different.

constipated? Tongue coated? Head ache? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills, all vegetable. Sold for sixty years. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use **BUCKINGHAM'S DYE** R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

It speaks for itself!



# Head-rite

25c. CURES HEADACHE

Guaranteed to Cure within 30 Minutes, or money refunded. All Druggists or mailed. The Herald Remedy Co., Montreal.

"Write for Our Great Humorous Booklet."

## BARGAINS IN

# WALLPAPER!

## Ceilings and Borders to Match.

A LARGE STOCK at low prices, just arrived from the best makers.

## ROOM MOULDING

IN NINE STYLES, from 2½ cents per foot.

## ART CURTAINS

with HARTSHORN ROLLERS the only reliable kind.

Window and Alcove Poles, from 25c.

# The Pollard Co'y.

Dundas Street, Napanee.

# PAGE "ACME" NETTING

150-foot roll, 4 feet high.....\$4.40  
150-foot roll, 5 feet high.....5.10  
150-foot roll, 6 feet high.....6.00

For poultry and garden. Better than old style. Of local dealer or us. Freight paid.  
THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED 204  
Walkerville Montreal Winnipeg St. John

PRINGLE & DAVIS, Agents.



# THE SINS OF THE HEART

## The Lord Seeth All, No Matter How We Hide and Cover Up.

(Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Four by Wm. Baily, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

A despatch from Los Angeles says: Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage preached from the following text: Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God. Matt. v. 8.

God in dealing with man gets down below the surface. His all-searching eye penetrates to the hidden recesses of the heart, and He knows man as he is and not as he appears. Man is governed almost wholly in his opinion and estimate of others by externalities, but God never for the inner condition of the heart is of infinitely more concern to Him than the occasional outward expression in the life of that which is within the heart. For this reason, Jesus, Who "knew what was in man," denounced the scribes and Pharisees, and called them whitened sepulchers. Outwardly to the eyes of men they were intensely religious and devout, faithfully observing the rites and ceremonies, and carefully yielding obedience to the letter of the law, but as Jesus looked within He saw the true condition and likened it to a moldering, putrifying mass of dead men's bones. He accused them of being careful to cleanse the outside of the cup and platter, while the inside was full of uncleanness. When Jesus came He brought men face to face with their real selves. He startled and convicted by declaring and showing that the sins of the heart were more real and more terrible than the sins of the outward conduct. The murderer was not only he who put forth his hand and actually took human life, but he who was angry with his brother. The adulterer was not only he who actually indulged the lust of the flesh, but he who even looked upon a woman to lust after her, for in so doing he had committed adultery with her already in his heart. The thief was not only he who took that which belonged to another, but he who in his heart coveted another's possession, for he who is a thief in thought and heart needs only the opportunity to make him such in very deed.

### THE PURE IN HEART!

Just what did Jesus mean? Who are the pure in heart? Certainly Jesus never used words carelessly or with vagueness of meaning. When He said "pure in heart," I take it that He meant "pure in heart." And if such is true, it can mean nothing short of a heart free from the taint of sin. If I say that the candy I offer you is pure, I mean that not the least adulteration or harmful ingredient has entered into its manufacture. To say that it is pure defines its condition. If I have several lots of candy, not any one of which is pure, I may say of one which has less adulteration in it than another that it is purer than the other, and of a third which has the least adulteration or all that it is the purest of all, but if I say the candy is pure, there is no need of comparative or superlative degree. If it is pure, it cannot be more pure or most pure. And so I believe in our text Jesus is not using a relative term, but an absolute one. A pure heart is a fixed and certain quality, and not arranged upon a sliding scale to suit varying grades and conditions. There is a disposition on the part of some people to qualify the declaration of God, and

which invited back the evil-reinforced by other evil spirits more wicked than the first. And the man woke up to find his latter condition

### WORSE THAN THE FIRST.

No, man cannot clean his heart so that it can be called pure. He can polish up and cover up and "garish," but he cannot purify. The alchemist of the middle ages had no more hopeless task of transmuting the baser metals into gold than has the man who tries to make of his sin-stained, sin-scarred, sin-breeding heart a pure heart such as is necessary to admit to God's presence. David realized the utter hopelessness of the task of trying to purify his own sinful heart, and so in helplessness he cries out: "Create for me a clean heart, O God!" What man cannot do for himself, God is able and willing and anxious to do for him. "Blessed are the pure in heart," because they bear the stamp of the Divine touch, because they come fresh and clean and spotless from the marvelous laboratory of God, where the foul has been made clean, where the base metal of human conditions has been transmuted into the pure gold of Heaven. The pure heart is the handiwork of God. And "Blessed," indeed, then "are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

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Germany is a country that makes the most of its resources. Whatever the faults of its statesmen may be they have a keen eye for all that can be turned to the advantage of their country, either at the present time or in future years, either abroad or at home, says a writer in The London Chronicle. Nothing illustrates this more forcibly than the policy which has been pursued for years by the various German States with regard to their woods and forests. The forests of Germany are one of the most important assets of the country and are controlled and managed with a care and foresight which are above all praise. The art of forestry as practised by all the States has been conducted for 30 years with a skill and with an application of scientific methods to practical details which are bound to secure complete success.

The Governments of the German States are aware that nothing affects climate more than the presence of large forested districts. Forests break the force of inclement winds, and their influence on the humidity of the atmosphere and soil is too well known to call for remark. In Germany the State does not permit the private owner of woodlands to do as he likes with his own. While permitting him a certain amount of freedom in planting and deforesting, it exercises a wholesome control, so as to prevent him from doing anything which will injure the district. He is practically an occupier. His woods are of importance not for him alone, or merely for the present time, but for the entire community, and for all time. Owing to the complete deforesting of large tracts on the northern sea coast in the 18th century, an extensive shore line was exposed to the inhospitable sea winds, and the dune sands which were kept back by the forests have now so far encroached that they cover the sites of once populous and flourishing villages, and are threatening to choke up the estuaries of numerous streams.

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# THE SINS OF THE HEART

## The Lord Seeth All, No Matter How We Hide and Cover Up.

(Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year 1900, by Wm. Baily, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

A despatch from Los Angeles says: Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage preached from the following text: Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God. Matt. v. 8.

God in dealing with man gets down below the surface. His all-searching eye penetrates to the hidden recesses of the heart, and He knows man as he is and not as he appears. Man is governed almost wholly in his opinion and estimate of others by externalities, but God never for the inner condition of the heart is of infinitely more concern to Him than the occasional outward expression in the life of that which is within the heart. For this reason, Jesus, Who "knew what was in man," denounced the scribes and Pharisees, and called them whited sepulchers. Outwardly to the eyes of men they were intensely religious and devout, faithfully observing the rites and ceremonies, and carefully yielding obedience to the letter of the law, but as Jesus looked within He saw the true condition and likened it to a moldering, putrifying mass of dead men's bones. He accused them of being careful to cleanse the outside of the cup and platter, while the inside was full of uncleanness. When Jesus came He brought men face to face with their real selves. He startled and convicted by declaring and showing that the sins of the heart were more real and more terrible than the sins of the outward conduct. The murderer was not only he who put forth his hand and actually took human life, but he who was angry with his brother. The adulterer was not only he who actually indulged the lust of the flesh, but he who even looked upon a woman to lust after her, for in so doing he had committed adultery with her already in his heart. The thief was not only he who took that which belonged to another, but he who in his heart coveted another's possession, for he who is a thief in thought and heart needs only the opportunity to make him such in very deed.

### THE PURE IN HEART!

Just what did Jesus mean? Who are the pure in heart? Certainly Jesus never used words carelessly or with vagueness of meaning. When He said "pure in heart," I take it that He meant "pure in heart." And if such is true, it can mean nothing short of a heart free from the taint of sin. If I say that the candy I offer you is pure, I mean that not the least adulteration or harmful ingredient has entered into its manufacture. To say that it is pure defines its condition. If I have several lots of candy, not any one of which is pure, I may say of one which has less adulteration in it than another that it is purer than the other, and of a third which has the least adulteration of all that it is the purest of all, but if I say the candy is pure, there is no need of comparative or superlative degree. If it is pure, it cannot be more pure or most pure. And so I believe in our text Jesus is not using a relative term, but an absolute one. A pure heart—a fixed and certain quality, and not arranged upon a sliding scale to suit varying grades and conditions. There is a disposition on the part of some people to qualify the declaration of God, and

which invited back the evil-reinforced by other evil spirits more wicked than the first. And the man woke up to find his latter condition

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With this interpretation, however, the difficulties in the way seem almost insurmountable. Surely, if the pure in heart are those in whom is no taint of sin, there can be none such, and hence no one has the hope of seeing God. But we know that

THIS LAST IS NOT TRUE.

We know that the infinite purposes of God center about man, and that it is His longing, loving desire that all should come into His presence. God's Word teaches of a Heaven which He has prepared for man, that he might dwell with Him forever. We know that from Genesis to Revelation, as the sin and failure and depravity of man are unfolded, the mercy, love and forgiveness of God are gradually revealed in the marvelous redemptive work. And knowing this, we believe that when Jesus spoke of the pure in heart He spoke of a condition possible to man.

If he said: "Blessed are the pure in heart," there must be such among men. And if there are those who are really and truly before God pure in heart, it is evident that they are pure, not by nature, not by self cleansing and purifying, but they have been made so by a higher and mightier power than his own. We have, then, three propositions which we want to get clearly fixed in mind. First, that pure in heart means a heart free from all sin and sinful thought and desire. Second, that there are those who in God's sight are pure in heart; and third, that the pure in heart are such not by inherent possession, but because they have been made so by Divine transforming power. With these three our text again: "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." Does it not begin to mean more to us, and does not the harmonious relation of the promise of the last half of the verse to the condition named in the first clause become more apparent?

That man cannot become pure in heart by his own effort is demonstrated by human experience and the teaching of God's Word. The heart under man's management and control is "deceitful above all things and desperately wicked." Man is sometimes deluded into the thought that he can carry on the heart house-cleaning alone, as the man to whom Jesus referred who drove out the evil and swept and garnished his heart and then flattered himself that he had done a splendid and enduring bit of work. But it was the same old heart with its sin-scarred walls and there was a fatal emptiness

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### SOME OF THEM LIVE WORSE THAN LABORERS.

Mr. Solodovnikoff Existed Like a Miser, and Left \$45,000,000 for Charity.

It is one of the little eccentricities of human nature that while there are thousands of men to whom it would be the height of worldly bliss to have a few millions to spend, there are others who have the millions to command and yet are content to live worse than laborers.

Such a man was Mr. G. J. Solodovnikoff, who, a very few years ago, was the richest and also the most eccentric man in Moscow. He was known to be a man of fabulous wealth, made by daring speculation on the Stock Exchange and in land, and if he had liked he could have spent half a million a year in living like a King and yet have added to his riches.

But Mr. Solodovnikoff had not made his money by spending it, and when he had it he meant to keep it. So he made his home in a dilapidated two-story cottage in a sordid quarter of Moscow, and conducted his gigantic concerns from the very heart of a slum, his greatest pleasure being to watch his small staff of girls handling his coupons, and to boast of his riches while sitting on a shabby couch clothed in a tattered dressing-gown. The stories of his miserly habits were for years the talk of Moscow, and yet when the old man had at last to leave his money-bags he left something like \$45,000,000 for charitable and educational purposes.

Only a few months ago Mr. George T. Cline died in Chicago at the age of eighty-three, leaving more than \$5,000,000 to be divided

### AMONG HIS RELATIVES.

Although Mr. Cline had at least half the income of the entire British Cabinet, he lived for years—in fact, to the day of his death—in a single room devoid of all comfort. So penurious was he that for days together he would go without food in order to economize the \$3 a month he allowed himself for this purpose, and when at last hunger got the mastery he would steal out to a neighboring cheap restaurant and spend 10 cents on a meal, taking his own tea with him. And yet this man of \$5,000,000, who starved on 75 cents a week had by no means an unhappy life, for he lived with and for his beloved violin, eight of which, including an Amati worth \$1,500, he kept under his apology for a bed; and often all night long the strains of his fiddle could be heard.

One day last August a man named Kerki was found dead in his bed, clasping a stuffed monkey closely in his arms. To his neighbors he had always been known as a very poor man, and, in fact, for years he had been in receipt of outdoor relief. When the monkey, which had been the miser's only companion and his bedfellow, was examined it was found to be stuffed with bank-notes and securities worth

### A FABULOUS AMOUNT.

But a stranger man even than Mr. Kerki was M. Blanc, who for the last thirty years of his life lived in an attic within a stone's throw of the Rue d'Allemagne in Paris. By his neighbors M. Blanc was thought to be a beggar, for every morning he sallied forth from his attic, dressed literally in rags and looking a pitiful object, and returned only at nightfall. He held no intercourse with any of them, and himself attended to his own wants. At last for

miracle was not so much that He was thus transfigured, but rather that such glory could thus be veiled those thirty-three years in a mortal body. What an inspiration to look forward to the time when these bodies in which we now live shall be immortal, incorruptible, fashioned like unto His glorious body; when the righteous shall shine forth as the sun in the kingdom of their Father! (Phil. iii. 21; Matt. xiii. 43.) The transfiguration took place on a high mountain apart by themselves, and so we must have our seasons apart with Him in prayer if we would see and know anything of His glory.

Our Lord always lived in the realities of the unseen. God the Father, the holy angels, the redeemed from the earth were all more real to Him than the people and things which our natural eyes see, and now here are two men, Moses and Elijah, who had been absent from the earth at least 1,400 and 800 years respectively, and they are alive and well and talking with Jesus of that most important of all events up to that time, "His decrease which He should 31). Although the disciples were heavy with sleep, they kept awake and saw His glory and the two men that stood with Him. We are not told how they recognized Moses and Elijah nor if the Lord Jesus introduced them, but it is probable that in the glory one shall know another without any introduction, and we may see a new meaning in the words, "Then shall I know even as also I am known" (I. Cor. xiii. 12). If the atoning sacrifice of Christ was to Moses and Elijah and Christ so all important a theme, how can anything else be more important to us?

Peter, overcome by what he saw, and not knowing what to say, suggested that they make tabernacles and abide there, and so we, too, would fain abide at some conference or convention or in some happy frame of mind on some mountain top of spiritual experience. But the kingdom is not yet, and there are many on the lower level of the world, oppressed by the devil, and few even among the disciples seem able to bring relief because there is so little prayer and fasting (verse 29), so little whole heartedness for God, so little value seemingly attached to the precious blood, which alone can cleanse from all sin.

As Peter spoke a cloud overshadowed them, and a voice from the cloud said, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased; hear ye Him" (Matt. xvii. 5). This is still God's word to each of us, and there is no way by which we can be pleasing to God except through Jesus Christ and no other way by which we can have fellowship with God. When we hear the words of Christ, we hear the words of God the Father, for the Father told Him what to say (John xii. 48, 49; xiv. 10), and when we have ears for Jesus Christ we will certainly have none for any who dishonor Him or His word. And now here is a great word for our hearts. "They saw no man any more save Jesus only with themselves." It reminds us of other words such as these: "The Lord alone shall be exalted," "Cease ye from man. \* \* \* Behold the Lord." "The Lord shall be king over all the earth; in that day there shall be one Lord, and His name one" (Isa. ii. 11, 17, 22; iii. 1; Zech. xiv. 9).

We may anticipate in our daily life and experience the kingdom when God shall be all in all, but it must be by finding in Christ now our all in all and by seeing no one but Jesus only (I. Cor. xv. 28; Col. iii. ii). If they had simply believed His word, they need not have questioned what He meant by His rising from the dead, for had they not just looked upon a representative of those who die and rise from the dead and also of those who shall be changed without dying? May we see Jesus only and simply believe his every word.

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to be pure in heart, using a relative term, but an absolute one. A pure heart is fixed and certain quality, and not arranged upon a sliding scale to suit varying grades and conditions. There is a disposition on the part of some people to qualify the declaration of God, and try to bring them down to man's level. This is reprehensible. It is perilous. When God says "Be ye holy, for I am holy," "Be ye perfect, even as your Father in Heaven is perfect." He meant exactly what He said, and I could not possibly mean anything else. If one begins to qualify or waken the statements and commands of God, where will he end?

And if one has the privilege of adjunction of Scriptural declarations to his own views, all have the same privilege, and the result is that we have as many different standards as there are Christians. But this is manifestly wrong, and it brings confusion and war into God's World. It is infinitely better and more attractive to reconcile and harmonize our views with God's Word than it is to try to accommodate God's Word to our views and conceptions. And so, when Jesus speaks of the pure in heart, it was not with the thought that each was to think for himself, but it was with one definite and fixed condition and standard in mind. The pure in heart are those whose hearts are sin-free.

With this interpretation, however, the difficulties in the way seem almost insurmountable. Surely, if the pure in heart are those in whom is no fault of sin, there can be none rich, and hence no one has the hope of seeing God. But we know that

#### THIS LAST IS NOT TRUE.

We know that the efforts of men of God center about man, and that it is the longing, loving desire that all should come into His presence. God's Word teaches of a Heaven which He has prepared for men, that he might dwell with them forever. We know that from Genesis to Revelation, as the sin and failure and depravity of man are unfolded, the mercy, love and forgiveness of God are gradually revealed in the marvelous redemptive work. And knowing this, we believe that when Jesus spoke of the pure in heart He spoke of a condition possible to man.

If he said: "Blessed are the pure in heart," there must be such among men. And if there are those who are really and truly before God pure in heart, it is evident that they are pure, not by nature, not by self-cleansing and purifying, but they have been made so by a higher and mightier power than his own. We have, then, three propositions which we want to get clearly fixed in mind. First, that pure in heart means a heart free from all sin and sinful thought and desire. Second, that there are those who in God's sight are pure in heart; and third, that the pure in heart are such not by inherent possession, but because they have been made so by Divine transforming power. With these three our text again: "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." Does it not begin to mean more to us, and does not the harmonious relation of the promise of the last half of the verse to the condition named in the first clause become more apparent?

That man cannot become pure in heart by his own effort is demonstrated by human experience and the teaching of God's Word. The heart under man's management and control is "deceitful above all things and desperately wicked." Man is sometimes deluded into the thought that he can carry on the heart-house-cleaning alone, as the man to whom Jesus referred who drove out the evil and swept and garnished his heart and then flattered himself that he had done a splendid and enduring bit of work. But it was the same old heart with its sin-scarred walls and there was a fatal emptiness

to be pure in heart, for the blood of Jesus Christ cleanses from all sin, and "blessed," yea, thrice blessed, "are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

## ECCENTRIC MILLIONAIRES

### SOME OF THEM LIVE WORSE THAN LABORERS.

Mr. Solodovnikoff Existed Like a Miser, and Left \$45,000,000 for Charity.

It is one of the little eccentricities of human nature that while there are thousands of men to whom it would be the height of worldly bliss to have a few millions to spend, there are others who have the millions to command and yet are content to live worse than laborers.

Such a man was Mr. G. J. Solodovnikoff, who, a very few years ago, was the richest and also the most eccentric man in Moscow. He was known to be a man of fabulous wealth, made by daring speculation on the Stock Exchange and in land, and if he had liked he could have spent half a million a year in living like a King and yet have added to his riches.

But Mr. Solodovnikoff had not made his money by spending it, and when he had it he meant to keep it. So he made his home in a dilapidated two-story cottage in a sordid quarter of Moscow, and conducted his gigantic concerns from the very heart of a slum, his greatest pleasure being to watch his small staff of girls handling his coupons, and to boast of his riches while sitting on a shabby couch clothed in a tattered dressing-gown. The stories of his miserly habits were for years the talk of Moscow, and yet when the old man had at last to leave his money-bags he left something like \$45,000,000 for charitable and educational purposes.

Only a few months ago Mr. George T. Cline died in Chicago at the age of eighty-three, leaving more than \$5,000,000 to be divided

#### AMONG HIS RELATIVES.

Although Mr. Cline had at least half the income of the entire British Cabinet, he lived for years—in fact, to the day of his death—in a single room devoid of all comfort. So penurious was he that for days together he would go without food in order to economize the \$3 a month he allowed himself for this purpose, and when at last hunger got the mastery he would steal out to a neighboring cheap restaurant and spend 10 cents on a meal, taking his own tea with him. And yet this man of \$5,000,000, who starved on 75 cents a week had by no means an unhappy life, for he lived with and for his beloved violin, eight of which, including an Amati worth \$1,500, he kept under his apology for a bed; and often all night long the strains of his fiddle could be heard.

One day last August a man named Kerki was found dead in his bed, clasping a stuffed monkey closely in his arms. To his neighbors he had always been known as a very poor man, and, in fact, for years he had been in receipt of outdoor relief. When the monkey, which had been the miser's only companion and his bedfellow, was examined it was found to be stuffed with bank-notes and securities worth

#### A FABULOUS AMOUNT.

But a stranger man even than Mr. Kerki was M. Blanc, who for the last thirty years of his life lived in an attic within a stone's throw of the Rue d'Allemagne in Paris. By his neighbors M. Blanc was thought to be a beggar, for every morning he sallied forth from his attic, dressed literally in rags and looking a pitiful object, and returned only at nightfall. He held no intercourse with any of them, and himself attended to his own wants. At last for

miracle was not so much that He was thus transfigured, but rather that such glory could thus be veiled those thirty-three years in a mortal body. What an inspiration to look forward to—the time when these bodies in which we now live shall be immortal, incorruptible, fashioned like unto His glorious body; when the righteous shall shine forth as the sun in the kingdom of their Father! (Phil. iii. 21; Matt. xiii. 43.) The transfiguration took place on a high mountain apart by themselves, and so we must have our seasons apart with Him in prayer if we would see and know anything of His glory.

Our Lord always lived in the realities of the unseen. God the Father, the holy angels, the redeemed from the earth were all more real to Him than the people and things which our natural eyes see, and now here are two men, Moses and Elijah, who had been absent from the earth at least 1,400 and 800 years respectively, and they are alive and well and talking with Jesus of that most important of all events up to that time, "His decrease which He should 31). Although the disciples were heavy with sleep, they kept awake and saw His glory and the two men that stood with Him. We are not told how they recognized Moses and Elijah nor if the Lord Jesus introduced them, but it is probable that in the glory one shall know another without any introduction, and we may see a new meaning in the words, "Then shall I know even as also I am known" (I. Cor. xiii. 12). If the atoning sacrifice of Christ was to Moses and Elijah and Christ so all important a theme, how can anything else be more important to us?

Peter, overcome by what he saw, and not knowing what to say, suggested that they make tabernacles and abide there, and so we, too, would fain abide at some conference or convention or in some happy frame of mind on some mountain top of spiritual experience. But the kingdom is not yet, and there are many on the lower level of the world, oppressed by the devil, and few even among the disciples seem able to bring relief because there is so little prayer and fasting (verse 29), so little wholeheartedness for God, so little value seemingly attached to the precious blood, which alone can cleanse from all sin.

As Peter spoke a cloud overshadowed them, and a voice from the cloud said, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased; hear ye Him" (Matt. xvii. 5). This is still God's word to each of us, and there is no way by which we can be pleasing to God except through Jesus Christ and no other way by which we can have fellowship with God. When we hear the words of Christ, we hear the words of God the Father, for the Father told Him what to say (John xii. 48, 49; xiv. 10), and when we have ears for Jesus Christ we will certainly have none for any who dishonor Him or His word. And now here is a great word for our hearts. "They saw no man any more save Jesus only with themselves." It reminds us of other words such as these: "The Lord alone shall be exalted." "Cease ye from man. \* \* \* Behold the Lord." "The Lord shall be king over all the earth; in that day there shall be one Lord, and His name one" (Isa. ii. 11, 17, 22; iii. 1; Zech. xiv. 9).

We may anticipate in our daily life and experience the kingdom when God shall be all in all, but it must be by finding in Christ now our all in all and by seeing no one but Jesus only (I. Cor. xv. 28; Col. iii. ii). If they had simply believed His word, they need not have questioned what He meant by His rising from the dead, for had they not just looked upon a representative of those who die and rise from the dead and also of those who shall be changed without dying? May we see Jesus only and simply believe his every word.

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waste areas in Germany an army of men would be employed in planting them with trees, and in providing the country with a magnificent asset for the future.

### ENORMOUS RENTS.

#### The Extraordinary Value of London Property.

He is indeed a lucky man who owns building property within the four-mile radius of London, for he can command a small fortune in the way of rental for his houses, shops, or offices, as the case may be. Singularly enough, it is not in the west end of London, as many people imagine, where the highest rents are paid, but near the Old Lady of Threadneedle street. Some time ago one room near the Royal Exchange let for between £2,000 and £3,000 a year, while a house-agent who advertised certain properties in Throgmorton street asked £250 yearly rental for each of seven telephone boxes. For a suite of three rooms on the mezzanine floor £1,000 a year was also asked, and £2,000 required for six rooms on the first floor.

For shops and business premises in the Strand gigantic rents are paid, although, of course, Bond street is the dearest thoroughfare in the world with regard to shops. Many shopkeepers between Charing Cross and the old Lyceum Theatre pay £2,000 and £3,000 rental, exclusive of rates and taxes. Perhaps one might be able to obtain a very small shop for £600 or £700 per annum; but such a price would secure very indifferent accommodation—probably only the one room which faced the street.

In Bond street, shops which are almost hidden between huge business premises bring their fortunate owners a rental of from £800 to £1,200 a year, while £6,000 to £7,000 is not an unusual price to pay for the larger-sized premises. Shops in Regent street cost even more; but then they are generally larger, thus making the rent work out less.

With regard to private residences in the west end, a nice house in Belgrave can be had for from 6,000 to 8,000 guineas, and a ground-rent of £150 a year. Some time ago a charming mansion in Kensington was offered on a forty-two years' lease for 27,500 guineas, and a ground-rent approaching £200 a year.

## THIS CANNOT BE CORRECT

### STRANGE CUSTOMS OF THE DOUKHOBORS.

#### A Visitor to the Northwest Relates A Startling Experience.

The Pittsburg Gazette prints the following from Ogden, Utah, that bears all the hallmarks of being a lie:

Alfred Schreiber, a German student and newspaper correspondent, is in Ogden on a visit. He has recently returned from a trip to the Province of Assiniboia, N. W. T., and tells of his experience among the Doukhobors, the peculiar religious sect that inhabits that country.

Mr. Schreiber left Germany for the purpose of investigating the agricultural conditions of the North American Continent. Upon arriving here he learned that the finest wheat grown in the world is raised in the Northwest by the Doukhobors on the Saskatchewan River. He proceeded to that province, going direct to Petronika, where Doukhobors are to be seen in all their peculiar and astonishing costumes. There are about 4,000 of the people, under the direct leadership of Peter Veregin, known as the apostle and looked upon with reverence.

### THERE ARE 60 TOWNS

populated by these people. At the place mentioned the inhabitants are

## The Great Clerkenwell Explosion.

Precisely at a quarter to four on the afternoon of December 18th, 1887, all London was startled by a shock and a sound resembling the distant throb of an earthquake. It was due to an attempt made by certain Fenians to release two of their comrades, named Burve and Casey, from the Clerkenwell House of Detention, by blowing down the outer wall of the gaol with gun-powder.

The plan resulted in failure, so far as securing the escape of the prisoners was concerned. But the results of the explosion were sufficiently dreadful.

The wall in question was about 25 feet high, 2 feet 3 inches thick at the bottom, and some 14 inches thick at the top. A considerable length of this was levelled to the ground.

The actual prison building was not much damaged, although every window was shattered by the concussion, while the side immediately facing the outer wall in which the breach was made, and about 150 feet from it, showed the marks of the bricks that had been hurled against it by the explosion.

Immediately opposite the prison wall, however, on the outside, were a number of small houses, for the most part let out in tenements to the poorest of the poor, and these suffered terribly.

Six of the dwellers therein were killed outright, and six more died later on from their wounds. About 120 were injured, fifteen permanently. The damage to the property was about \$100,000.

Now the remarkable part of the affair is that the Government appears to have known all along that some such outrage was contemplated, yet took no pains to prevent it.

The governor of the gaol also knew of it, but beyond confining the prisoners to their cells on that day, he did nothing.

It would, one would have imagined, have been easy enough to patrol the wall on the outside so as to effectually frustrate the scheme of the conspirators. But no one seems to have thought of doing anything.

The men wheeled their barrel of gunpowder through the streets in the most open manner, past a policeman who was looking nonchalantly on. This was on the 12th. But on that day the fuse "fizzled out," and consequently the explosion failed to come off.

The plotters did not seem to trouble much, however. They returned, laughing and chatting, and carted their barrel whence it came.

Before quitting the spot they pitched an indiarubber ball over the wall as an intimation to their friends inside that the attempt was to be repeated the next day.

The prisoners exercised immediately under the wall which was to be blown down, and had the plot been carried out on the 12th, numbers of them must inevitably have been killed. Quite possibly Burke and Casey would have been among the unlucky ones. But neither they, nor their friends outside who were engineering the attempted "rescue," seem to have considered this eventuality.

On the 13th, as has been said, the prisoners were, luckily for themselves, shut up within the gaol. But the plotters outside did not know this. They imagined they were out exercising as usual.

At 3.30 another indiarubber ball was thrown over the wall, and a little later along came a man named Barrett, one of the principal conspirators with his deadly barrel

ply of "sympathetic," or invisible ink, and that, with its aid, they held a regular correspondence, letters being written on the paper in which the prisoners' food was wrapped.

Burke had also prepared a rough plan, showing the position of a sewer which ran beneath the outer prison wall, and where consequently, it was expected, the foundations of the structure would be weakened, allowing it to be blown down with more ease and certainty.

Barrett was not the real leader in the project. That "honor" belonged to a person named Murphy, known in the ranks of the "Brotherhood" as "Captain Murphy." He it was who found the money for the powder and for the revolvers, with which all the conspirators were armed. But he was lucky enough to escape at the time, and afterwards got clear away out of the country.

Of course, as in every plot of the kind, the inevitable informer came forward. His name was Mullany, and he admitted in cross-examination that, although not really a Fenian, he had for years posed as an earnest member of the organization. He also confessed to a leading share in this particular outrage. He had, in fact, hired the room in which the conspirators met to discuss their plans, and had helped to purchase the powder and the fuses.

The hanging of Barret was notable for two reasons. It was the last public execution in England. And it was fully expected beforehand that it would be interrupted by some outrage; possibly, indeed, by an open attempt at rescue. Everything, however, passed off quietly. But this was probably due to the unusual precautions taken by the authorities.

These were on the most elaborate scale. Within easy hail of Newgate ten thousand troops were in readiness though kept in the background. Inside the prison was Colonel Frazer, Chief Commissioner of the City Police, with more armed men at his disposal. While outside in the streets, and in the houses commanding views of the scaffold, were hundreds of detectives, in plain clothes, but carrying revolvers concealed beneath their great-coats.

It was said afterwards that Calcraft, the hangman, had received some scores of anonymous letters threatening him with death if he dared to do his duty.

Assuming this to be so, and there is no reason to doubt it, his coolness under the trying ordeal was as astonishing as it was exemplary. He showed not the slightest sign of trepidation, or even nervousness, and the sentence was carried out in the most perfect and speedy manner possible.—Pearson's Weekly.

### THE HINDOO JUGGLER.

#### A Traveller's Story Which Seems Hard to Believe.

"When in India I made the acquaintance of a juggler, who tried to instruct me in all his tricks. He said that it was imaginary on the part of the spectators, as he simply willed that they should see those things. Yet I, in common with Western nations, was too animalized, sensual and materialized by flesh eating and consumption of alcohol to retain or accept any deep spiritual teaching.

"The most exciting performance that he gave for my amusement was the converting of a bamboo stick into a native servant, who waited at table, and supplied our wants. Afterwards—in his absence—I tried it, and to my surprise the same man was before me asking for instructions. I directed him to fill the chatties in the veranda with water from the well in the compound. This he proceeded to do. When he had filled them all to overflowing I requested him to stop. He, however, took no notice of me, and went on stolidly, bringing

## CROSSING LAKE BAIKAL

### RUSSIA'S GREAT INLAND SEA IN WAR TIME.

#### The Soldiers Suffered Intensely From the Cold While Making the Journey.

Lake Baikal, the frozen barrier that cuts the great Siberian line in two, is indeed a remarkable body of water, says the London Express. In length it would stretch from London to Edinburgh, yet its breadth is only from twenty to fifty-three miles. From where I stood to the town of Baikal, on the other side, was a little over forty miles; but it is this distance, over the frozen floor of which stores and men have to be transported to the front, that will cause the Russian Government more trouble and anxiety than the entire route from the Ural Mountains to Port Arthur.

The track has not yet been completed around the end of the lake. As an engineer explained to me the southern end of the lake, which is the only possible route for the line, is imbedded in mountains. Sheer granite cliffs rise from the surface of the water to a height of 1,500 feet. Through these cliffs tunnels to the number of twenty-seven are being laboriously cut, but in my engineer friend's opinion it will be long before this strip of rails will be opened.

During the summer two great steamers cross the lake with the trains on board but in the winter the ice is far too thick for the Baikal or her consort, which I saw firmly

### ANCHORED IN THE ICE.

There was a great rush for the sledges which awaited us. With some difficulty I secured a place in one, and with all the wraps I possessed about me started on my ride. Once out on the lake, however, there came upon us a steady, piercing blast that seemed to penetrate my furs as if they were so much paper.

I had never suffered so intensely from cold in my life before; indeed, for five minutes I was almost insensible. And yet the cruel gale was at my back, and the long lines of troops packed in their sledges met it face to face.

It was a curious spectacle, this endless advance of the Russian reinforcements across this arctic sea. The route was staked out by telegraph posts placed about two hundred yards apart. As we swung along at a good eight miles an hour, our driver crooning to the horses an odd chant, the advancing sleighs seemed to mount into hundreds and even thousands.

In those carrying troops, six men were crowded into a sleigh built for three. How they were able to endure that terrible weather passed my understanding. They wore their greatcoats, it is true, but other wraps were few among them.

Sometimes I met an empty sleigh with its soldier passengers tramping along by its side striving to warm their frozen limbs. Blue with cold and utterly miserable they seemed, and when a Russian with whom I travelled assured me that many of them must be badly frostbitten or even die from exposure before they reached the other side I could not but believe him.

### ON THE OUTSIDE TRACKS

moved the provision and store sleighs, the majority with five horses apiece, dragging slowly forward in long lines. I saw several sledges with rails sticking out behind them, but at that time (Feb. 15) there was no sign of any railway track being laid across the ice. If such a feat has been accomplished, it must have been at a later date than was announced in the Russian press.

The surface of the ice was very irregular and uneven. In places there

leadership of Peter Veregin, known as the apostle and looked upon with reverence.

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populated by these people. At the place mentioned the inhabitants are seen in their most primitive state. They are notorious from the fact that they worship in a state of absolute nudity.

Mr. Schreiber became possessed of a desire to study the habits of this strange people, and presented himself to Apostle Veregin. The latter took him into his household and he was a guest there for eight days. During his stay with the family of the apostle he learned much about the remarkable life of these peculiar people.

The house of the apostle contained only one large room, in which the entire family, consisting of about 40 people, reside. The people wear no clothing whatever while in the house, and the young German was compelled to follow the custom. When he arose the next morning he was served with a breakfast composed entirely of vegetables, the Doukhobors using no meats or fats. Strictly vegetarians are they that they will not wear leather or wool, because it means that some animal must have been sacrificed to supply it. They kill neither animals nor birds, and wear nothing but cotton clothing.

#### THE YOUNG STUDENT

was possessed of a kodak, and when he took his first picture of these simple people he became in their eyes a demi-god. They had never seen such a thing, and he soothed round himself looked upon with awe by the entire population. Children would follow him on the streets, and the population of the town, headed by the apostle, called upon him and requested that he stay with them and teach them, for they considered him a superior being.

Schreiber asked permission of the apostle to attend their religious services, and although no foreigner had ever before been allowed to do so, permission was granted. He was admitted to an anteroom in the house of worship, where he was told that he must remove clothing before he could enter the church.

The young man hesitated, but finally decided that he had gone that far and he would see it through. The building was full, everyone being as naked as the day they were born. They knelt on the floor, bending forward until their foreheads touched the floor. During the service they shake hands and bow three times and wind up the situation by kissing each other.

#### BUTTONS OUT OF FRUIT SEEDS.

In Central America there is a fruit producing palm which has quite metamorphosed the button business and formed the nucleus of one of the most important industries. The seed of this fruit contains a milk that is sweet to the taste and is relished by the natives. The milk, when allowed to remain in the nut long enough, becomes hardened, and turns into a substance as hard as the ivory from an elephant's tusks. The plant which produces these nuts is called the ivory plant. Most of the buttons used in America, whether called ivory, pearl, bone, horn, or rubber come from this source. The ivory plant is one of the wonders of the age, and is rewarding its growers with vast fortunes. The nuts are exported by the shipload to big factories, from which they issue forth in every conceivable design, color, grade, and classification of button.

Talk is cheap—unless you are using a long-distance telephone. out the only inducements worthy of mention to permanent residents.

They imagined they were out exercising as usual.

At 3.30 another indiarubber ball was thrown over the wall, and a little later along came a man named Barrett, one of the principal conspirators, with his deadly barrel.

It was a big barrel ("three feet long at least," said one of the witnesses at the trial later on), and it was full to the bung with gunpowder.

In the street playing were a number of little boys and girls, and their childish curiosity impelled them to gather round the mysterious thing. The man did not attempt to hunt them away. Indeed, he scarcely regarded them at all, but busied himself in "upending" his barrel against the prison wall.

Then he went across the road, to return almost immediately with a "long squib" in each hand. One of these he gave to one of the children. The other he thrust into the bung-hole of the barrel.

A young lad lounged by smoking a pipe.

"Got a light?" asked Barrett. "Aye," replied the smoker good-naturedly, and handed him a couple of matches.

Barrett lit one, bent down, and ignited the squib, waited a little while to make sure it was properly ignited, and then ran off as fast as his legs could carry him.

A policeman who had been standing about sixty or seventy yards off watching the whole proceeding, thought this rather strange, and started to run after the fugitive. But he had not taken more than two or three steps when "the thing went off," and the rest was oblivion.

One strange circumstance ought here to be noted. Although there were quite a number of children in the immediate vicinity of the infernal machine at the moment of the explosion, not one of them appears to have been fatally hurt. In the ensuing confusion Barrett got clear away for the time being, but two other men and a woman were promptly taken into custody on suspicion. Their names were Timothy Desmond, Jeremiah Allen, and Ann Justice.

The latter acted as the agent of the conspirators in their communications with their friends inside the gaol. She is described as being "about thirty years of age, not ill-looking, but with a very determined expression of countenance." Nor did her looks belie her, for on the very first night after her apprehension she made a desperate attempt to strangle herself in the cell in which she was confined.

On the day following the perpetration of the crime, a Government reward of \$2,000 was offered for such information as should lead to the conviction of the offenders. This quickly bore fruit, for within forty-eight hours four more suspects were under lock and key, and shortly after Barrett himself was taken.

On April 20th following he, together with five of his alleged accomplices, was put upon his trial at a special session of the Central Criminal Court, the judges being Lord Chief Justice Cockburn and Baron Bramwell.

They were charged, jointly and severally, with the wilful murder of Sarah Ann Hodgkinson—one of the victims of the explosion—and they pleaded "Not Guilty."

The trial, which resulted in the acquittal of all the prisoners save Barrett, lasted exactly a week, and some extraordinary evidence was given.

It was proved, for instance, that a regular code of signals existed, by means of which the dwellers in the upper stories of many of the houses in Corporation Lane, overlooking the gaol yard, were able to communicate with the prisoners inside.

It also came out that, both Burke and Casey, as well as their friends outside, were in possession of a sun-

directed him to fill the chatties in the veranda with water from the well in the compound. This he proceeded to do. When he had filled them all to overflowing I requested him to stop. He, however, took no notice of me, and went on stolidly, bringing in the water until, in my excited imagination, it seemed that the bungalow would be washed away. Finding that I could not arrest or stop his movements, he passing through me as though I did not exist, I drew my sword and lay in wait for him. I made a slash at him and apparently cut him in twain, when lo! there were two men bringing in the water, neither of whom could I restrain from doing so.

"I was completely out of my lepthi, when I heard a quiet laugh behind me, and, on turning, found it was my instructor, who held up his right hand and the two men disappeared; the stick resuming its place on the veranda; and, to crown all, there was not the slightest sign of any water having been brought in. I excitedly appealed to him for an explanation. He said he had been present all the time, having willed that he should be invisible to me, and that I should imagine myself to see and do what I thought had taken place. In order to prove it he asked me to step into the compound, and directed my attention to a large cavern, which I knew was not there before. As I entered a number of huge elephants and camels issued from it in a continuous stream, yet I could not touch one of them. They apparently passed over me as though I did not exist. He again raised his hand and the cavern and animals disappeared."

#### PICK A PUG-NOSED PUSS.

A good cat—the kind you want in the house, if any—will have a round, stubby pug-nose, full, fat cheeks and an upper lip, and a well-developed bump on the top of the head, between the ears, betokening good nature. A sleepy cat that purrs a good deal is good-natured. By all means to be avoided is a cat with thin, sharp nose and twitching ears. It must be remembered, also, that a good mouser is not necessarily a gentle or desirable pet. Although any good cat will catch mice if she is not overfed, quick, full, expressive eyes generally betoken a good mouser. The greatest mistake, and probably the most common one, in the care of domestic cats is over-feeding, particularly with too much meat. In wild life the cat has exercises which enable her to digest her food. In the lazy house-life the same full feeding leads to stomach troubles and to fits.

#### MANY TAXES.

In the matter of taxation the Isle of Man is unique. There is no income-tax and no succession duties chargeable against the estates of deceased persons; roads are manipulated by the Revenue from two sources—a small tax upon every wheel and shod hoof and a levy upon every male inhabitant, who must give a day's work on the road or its equivalent in cash. There are no stamp duties on receipts, cheques, promissory notes, etc.; in fact, stamps are used only for postage. The inland has no pawnshops.

#### WHAT BIG GUNS COST.

From a recently published British Blue Boon we learn that the expenditure involved in the bare construction of a 12in. wire gun amounts to £9,040, in the case of a 9.2 inch wire gun to £5,200, and in that of a 6 in. wire gun to £1,600, while a quick-firing 4.7in. gun costs £591, and a 6in. siege howitzer of 30 cwt. £572. The costs of the automatic sighting gear in all but the last-named are respectively £200, £165, £81 and £86.

out at that time (Feb. 19) there was no sign of any railway track being laid across the ice. If such a feat has been accomplished, it must have been at a later date than was announced in the Russian press.

The surface of the ice was very irregular and uneven. In places there were foot wide crevasses and fissures while here and there the ice had risen into hummocks, which nearly jarred me out of my sleigh. Despite the wind, there was around us a curious driving mist that hid the distances.

After two and a half hours we sighted the great rest-house, of wood and felt and brick, that is built yearly in the middle of the lake. A very palace it seemed to us weary travellers. Not until after two plates of soup and some steaming coffee could I find my legs and feet again. Yet the poor soldiers passed it by, making no break in their journey from shore to shore.

It was with lingering regret that I left the hospitable rest-house and again disappeared beneath my wraps. But even the crossing of Lake Baikal comes to an end some time, and about six hours after I had started I arrived at the little town where my journey was to recommence.

More troop trains and ever more met us as we passed westward. After my second day the soldiers that they carried changed in type. They were no longer young recruits, but the reserves—well-built, middle-aged men, who behaved themselves.

#### AS VETERANS SHOULD.

For the first time I noticed cannon, each train having two trucks containing "one gun apiece fastened behind it."

In the whole course of my journey I saw no horses being hurried forward, though I understood that there were several thousand expected.

War prices were beginning to be felt at the buffets where we halted for our meals. The peasants had long ceased to bring in fresh supplies, and the cost of necessities steadily rose. Bread doubled, sugar and coffee trebled. At the same time I noticed in sidings the ordinary trains of commerce lying half hidden in snowdrifts.

Several Russians on the train who came from the east of Baikal were talking very gravely about the situation. The native tribes grind their own corn, but the Europeans in the towns send their grain to Moscow, from which it returns as flour.

If these flour trains are stopped prices will soon be rising fanning high in eastern Siberia. Speculation and the bribery of officials will give the civilians supplies taken from the war stores; but I can well understand why Russia has sent her convicts into the army. She wants no spare mouths to feed.

#### BESTS.

The best law—the golden rule.  
The best education—self knowledge.  
The best philosophy—a contented mind.  
The best war—to war against one's weakness.  
The best theology—a pure and beneficent life.  
The best medicine—cheerfulness and temperance.  
The best music—the laughter of an innocent child.  
The best science—extracting sunshine from a cloudy day.  
The best telegraphy—flashing a ray of sunshine into a gloomy heart.  
The best biography—the life that writes charity in the largest letters.  
The best engineering—building a bridge of faith over the river of death.  
The best navigation—steering clear of the lacerating rocks of personal contention.  
The best mathematics—that which doubles the most joys and divides the most sorrows.



# BOUND FOR PORT ARTHUR

## Japs Attempt a Surprise, But Suddenly Withdrew.

### SHOTS EXCHANGED.

The silence of the war area remains unbroken. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Paris Temps makes a vague assertion that shots have been exchanged on the banks of the Yalu River, but he gives no date and no details. There is nothing authoritative confirming the recent reports of land fighting. The story recurs, however, the Tien-Tsin correspondent of the London Standard attributing to Chinese Christians at Mukden the reports that a trainload of Russians with bandaged heads and limbs, passed north about April 2. According to the same correspondent, there is reason to believe that the right wing of the Japanese army is advancing from Northern Korea. It is strongly posted in the neighborhood of Chaseneng. It is reported that an engagement occurred in that neighborhood on March 29.

The London Daily Telegraph prints a Pekin despatch, denying the reports of a renewed attack on Port Arthur, and the capture of Dainy. The Japanese, it is added, have attempted nothing, and the situation at all points is unchanged—owing perhaps, to the severe storms.

A despatch to the London Daily Mail from Seoul, says that the attitude of the Japanese authorities towards the foreign military attaches is exciting comment. The authorities at Ping-Yang have systematically kept the American and British representatives in ignorance, not allowing them to see the military operations, and concurrently using diplomatic pressure to get them withdrawn. This is why Gen. Allen, the American attaché, returned to Seoul.

The London Express prints a Kobe despatch saying it is reported there from Chemulpo that the Japanese have succeeded in raising the sunken Russian cruiser Variag.

### JAPS OBJECTIVE.

The New-Chwang correspondent of the London Times says that the Russians consider that the Japanese have lost their chance of occupying that place. The defenses are now amply sufficient to repulse attacks. Heavy rains have flooded the railways and blocked the roads throughout Southern Manchuria. The field telegraphs are interrupted and the country is impassable.

This condition of things gives point to a despatch to the London Standard from Tien-Tsin to the effect that the Japanese objective is the Thieling section of the railway in the rear of Mukden, whither they would advance north-westwardly from Korea. The country to be traversed is hilly and sandy, and favorable to transport of guns and equipment. The Japanese would thus avoid the swampy country further south.

### RUSSIA'S GREAT ARMY.

A St. Petersburg despatch says—General Kouropatkin is proceeding on an inspection tour of the outposts along the Yalu River.

General Rennenkampf's Cossack division, numbering 10,000 men, has arrived on the upper Yalu.

The Fourth Army Corps reached Harbin ten days ago.

Vladivostok is held by 13,000 riflemen.

### JAPS WITHDRAW.

dence in the plan of campaign marked out by Gen. Kouropatkin.

A correspondent with the Russian outposts, writing from Antung, on the Yalu River, under date of March 19, describes the fearful state of the roads and the journey from Feng-Huan-Cheng to Antung, which, he says, is impossible for vehicles.

The correspondent depicts Antung as a miserable collection of hovels, the inhabitants of which on account of the scarcity, cannot afford timber for fires and use straw instead. The country between Feng-Huan-Cheng and Antung is sparsely settled. The Chinese avoided the high roads, preferring the mountain fastnesses. Milk, butter, and eggs are almost unknown.

Gen. Kouropatkin's visit to New-Chwang has inspired boundless confidence. The Commander-in-Chief ordered 10,000 reserves to reinforce this position, in view of the expected Japanese attack, while an additional force of 15,000 men is ready to concentrate upon this place at short notice if necessary.

### RUSSIAN WOUNDED.

A despatch to the London Express from Tien-Tsin says it is reported from Mukden that two trains, containing a large number of Russians, who were wounded in an engagement on the Yalu River, have passed through Mukden en route to Harbin.

### IN SUPREME CONTROL.

The Japanese now control the whole Korean bank of the Yalu River, and are in especially strong force at Wiju. On Sunday forty foreign correspondents arrived at Chinampo from Tokio. It is expected that they will go north with the headquarters staff.

### NEW ARMY CORPS.

Reports reached London on Sunday that there is renewed activity in Korea, a second army, recently mobilized, being landed at the present time. The point of disembarkation is not given, but the troops undoubtedly are to reinforce the army which has taken peaceable possession of the Yalu and is preparing for an aggressive advance into Manchuria.

### A STRONG POSITION.

While the first line of defence against the Japanese advance from Korea is a strong position, selected by Gen. Kouropatkin near Feng-Huan-Cheng, it is believed the Russians intend to hold out so long as possible at Antung, which commands the Pekin road. The place has many natural advantages for defence.

Gen. Kuroki's army, according to Russian advices, is strong out along the road between Anju and Wiju, its advance being severely impeded by bad roads, which made it difficult to push forward the supplies, which are dragged by coolies, requiring eight days' march from Chong-Ju to the Yalu. For seventy miles the river is 500 fathoms wide, and at Yung-anpho it is ice-laden and barred by islands, whence the Russian sharpshooters can harass the Japanese advance.

The Russians have entrenched themselves heavily near Hai-Cheng, to block the progress of the Japanese in case they succeed in landing at the head of the Liao-Tung Gulf.

### RUSSIA'S NAVAL PLAN.

### SIX TRAINS DAILY.

The Berlin Tageblatt's war correspondent, Major Gnade, writing on a train, while nearing Harbin, Manchuria, March 19, said—

"Only six trains daily pass east on the railroad to Manchuria, and only four thence to Harbin, but these consist of as many as thirty-eight cars. The railroad apparently is able to meet the military demands."

The correspondent added that the Russians will be ready to take the offensive about the middle of this month.

### JAPANESE NAVAL LOSSES.

Official returns of the Japanese casualties in the various attacks on Port Arthur show the losses were 23 killed and 91 wounded, 49 of whom recovered. It is expected that Vladivostok will be free of ice on the 24th inst.

### JAPS ADVANCE TO THE YALU.

Information has been received at Tokio that Japanese transports with stores have entered the estuary of the Yalu, and that troops are landing at various points on the Korean shore. Presumably gunboats are covering the movement. If this be true, the Russian forts erected on the other side of the river must be ineffective.

The Seoul correspondent of the Kokumin telegraphs, on what he says is reliable authority, that the Japanese lines have advanced to the Yalu, thus proving that there is no considerable Russian force on the left bank of the river.

### TO SIEGE THE FISHERIES.

The proprietor of the principal fisheries on Saghalien Island has been informed that the Japanese are preparing to make a descent on the island so soon as the ice shall permit. The inhabitants have petitioned that the Vladivostok squadron come to their defence.

### THE MELANCHOLY CZAR.

A despatch to the London Daily Mail from Geneva says that the Czar on Wednesday received two officers who are going to the front to represent Switzerland. His Majesty seemed very nervous and melancholy. He discussed the repulse of the Cossacks at Chong-Ju, and said: "Do not be too severe in your criticisms. Remember everything becomes difficult so far from a base."

### MUST STAMP ALL ARMS.

Newspapers state that the Russians have ordered that the arms of the Chinese troops at Liao-Yang and in that neighborhood be stamped with the Russian mark. The bearers of unmarked arms will be treated as brigands.

### DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Synopsis of Proceedings in the House of Commons.

### BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Mr. Brodeur, Dundas, was informed by Mr. Fisher, on Wednesday, that the quantity of butter and cheese exported from Canadian ports in the years 1898 to 1903 were as follows:—

	Butter, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.
1898.....	11,253,787	196,703,323
1899.....	20,139,195	189,827,839
1900.....	25,259,737	185,984,430
1901.....	16,335,528	195,926,397
1902.....	27,855,978	200,946,401
1903.....	34,128,944	229,099,925

The amount of butter and cheese, respectively, which was exported in cold storage during these years, was as follows:—

	Butter, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.
1898.....	209,172	5,514
1899.....	429,734	1,406
1900.....	227,863	
1901.....	410,893	56,500

## LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

### BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, April 12.—Wheat—The market is about steady at 92c to 93c for No. 2 red and white middle freights or east. Goose is quiet at 87c for No. 2 east. Spring is steady at 88c for No. 3 east. Manitoba is steady at \$1.02½ for No. 1 hard, \$1.01 for No. 1 northern, 97c for No. 2 northern, and 94c for No. 3 northern at Georgian Bay ports, and 6c more grinding in transit.

Flour.—Private cable advices received here to-day would not allow exporters to pay over \$3.50 for cars of 90 per cent. patents in their bags, middle freights. Choice brands are quoted 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady. Cars of Hungarian patents are quoted at \$5.30, second patents \$5, and strong bakers' at \$4.90, sacks included, on the track Toronto.

Millfeed—Is firm at \$17.50 to \$18 for cars of shorts and \$16.50 to \$17 for bran in bulk middle freights west or east. Manitoba millfeed is steady at \$21 for cars of shorts and \$20 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—Is steady at 44c for No. 2, 42c for No. 3 extra, and 40c for No. 3 west or east.

Buckwheat—Is steady at 51c for No. 2 middle freights and 50c high freights west.

Rye—Is steady at 59c to 60c for No. 2 west or east.

Corn—Canada mixed is quoted at 39c and yellow at 40c f.o.b. cars west. American No. 2 yellow is quoted at 55½c, No. 3 yellow at 54½c, and No. 3 mixed at 53½c in car lots on the track Toronto.

Oats—Are dull and unchanged at 32c for No. 1 white and 31½c for No. 2 white east. No. 2 white are quoted at 31½c middle freights.

Rolls Oats—Are steady at \$4.50 for cars of bags and \$4.75 for barrels on the track Toronto, and 25c more for broken lots here, and 40c more for broken lots outside.

Peas—Are steady at 65c to 66c for No. 2 west or east. Choice milling and seed peas are quoted at 68c to 70c outside.

### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—There is plenty of all grades coming forward, and the market continues easy in tone. Quotations are unchanged.

Creamery, prints .....	20c	22c
do solids .....	19c	20c
Dairy, lb. rolls, choice .....	15c	16c
do large rolls .....	14c	16c
do tubs, good to choice.....	15c	16c
do medium .....	13c	14c
do poor .....	10c	12c

Cheese—The demand here is fairly active, and the market is quoted steady at 11c per pound for twins and 10½c to 11c per pound.

Eggs—Receipts continue large and the market had a further drop to-day. Sales are reported at 16c per dozen, although some dealers are holding out for 17c.

Potatoes—Are offering freely. Cars on the track here are quoted at 75c per bag. Potatoes out of store are quoted by local dealers at 85c to 90c.

Poultry—Trade is quiet and prices are nominal and unchanged. Prices are unchanged at 15c to 16c for choice chickens, 9c to 11c for scalded stock, 7c to 8c for old fowls, and 13c to 14c for turkey gobblers.

Maple Syrup—Receipts of impure stocks have been plentiful, but little syrup has yet come in. That selling now is quoted at \$1 per gallon.

Dressed Hogs—Deliveries are light and quotations are unchanged at \$3.25 per cwt for rail lots.

Seeds—Local dealers quote the market unchanged at \$5.25 to \$5.75 for red clover and \$6 to \$6.25 for extra choice, \$3 to \$4.25 for ordin-

The Fourth Army Corps reached Harbin ten days ago.

Vladivostok is held by 13,000 riflemen.

### JAPS WITHDRAW.

A despatch received at London from Chefoo says that 17 battleships and cruisers, 20 steamers and 12 torpedo boat destroyers have passed Chefoo apparently bound for Port Arthur.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says Admiral Makaroff telegraphs that an attempt to surprise Port Arthur was foiled Saturday night. A number of Japanese vessels suddenly appeared within range of the searchlights, but they withdrew after reconnoitring.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris says that the members of the naval general staff believe that Admiral Makaroff, perceiving the Japanese squadron, returned to Port Arthur, his idea being to try to induce Admiral Togo to follow him under the guns of the forts.

### FEARS NEXT BLOW.

There can be little doubt that the period of suspense over the Far East is almost at an end, and that the next few days will bring news of important war operations, says a London correspondent. It is significant that the aggressive talk from Russian sources in the past few weeks has been followed by pessimistic forebodings in military circles in St. Petersburg. The writer learns that grave fears are entertained at Russian headquarters that the fall of Port Arthur is imminent.

The generally anticipated attack did not occur on Saturday night, although a telegram received from Grand Duke Cyril reports that the enemy's ships were sighted on the horizon. It is presumed that the Japanese were warned of the extra precautions which had been taken to guard against a surprise. Vice-Admiral Makaroff's torpedo flotilla patrolled the open sea, while the warships, with full steam up, remained outside of Port Arthur.

It is admitted in St. Petersburg naval circles that the situation is so bad that Admiral Togo's next and supreme attempt to block the harbor may be successful. The Russian dilemma in that event would be the gravest, and the practical value of the position both in a naval and military sense would be reduced almost to nil.

The only chance of saving the Russian fleet, if the possibility of sealing Port Arthur be admitted, is to send it to Vladivostok while Admiral Togo is busy conveying transports to the Yalu. It is known that the vicinity of Port Arthur was free of Japanese ships for the past week, and opportunity for this move by the Russian admiral has not been lacking.

It is suspected, however, that if it had been acted upon it would have required extraordinary good luck to enable the Russian fleet to get far on its way without discovery. But if it reached the vicinity of Vladivostok the Russian squadron there, expecting the arrival, would, in conjunction with Admiral Makaroff's ships, be much superior in strength to the Japanese fleet in those waters.

### NEW-CHWANG IS SAFE.

The best informed military circles at St. Petersburg no longer anticipate a Japanese landing at the head of the Liao-Tung Gulf. They believe the Japanese have missed their opportunity, the Russians being now too strong.

The opinion now is that the Japanese will try flanking movements from Takushan, west of Antung, at the head of the Gulf of Corea, in connection with their advance on the Yalu River, but the authorities at St. Petersburg make no display of nervousness, manifesting the utmost confidence heavily near Hai-Cheng, to block the progress of the Japanese in case they succeed in landing at the head of the Liao-Tung Gulf.

### RUSSIA'S NAVAL PLAN.

The Russian naval plan for retrieving the reverses at Port Arthur and Chemulpo has been communicated to one of the Embassies through official channels having access to the highest naval authorities at St. Petersburg. The plan is explained as follows:—

Russia recognizes that Japan now has preponderating naval strength in the Far East, and will attempt to reverse it by two distinct moves. First, urgent efforts will be made to have a naval concentration at Port Arthur, the Baltic, Red Sea and Vladivostok fleets joining Vice-Admiral Makaroff's command if possible, and thus giving the combined fleets preponderance over Vice-Admiral Togo.

Second, it is foreseen that it will be difficult and probably impossible to effect this concentration, as Admiral Togo may intercept the Baltic fleet before its arrival at Port Arthur. In that event the Baltic fleet, which is comparatively small, will attempt the perilous task of engaging the large Japanese fleet in the hope of disabling some of the Japanese ships, and thus reducing the Japanese effective. According to the Russian calculations, the Baltic fleet may suffer annihilation in such an unequal combat, but it will have served a valuable end if it is able to cripple a sufficient number of Japanese ships to reduce Admiral Togo's naval strength below that of Admiral Makaroff.

The foregoing information is not part of current speculative report, but comes from creditable official sources as being the determined Russian plan.

### THE JAPANESE FLEET.

The London Times correspondent in a despatch from Wei-Hai-Wei, says that the results of a week's cruise in the Times' despatch boat leads him to believe that the Japanese fleet is engaged in covering arrangements for a new landing of the troops recently mobilized. A close blockade of Port Arthur is not maintained, presumably owing to information regarding the condition of the channel. Moreover, sudden fogs are apt to occur at this time of the year, and they might give the Russian torpedo boats, which still have free egress, certain advantages. It is certain that no Japanese transports have yet entered the Gulf of Pechili, though it must be allowed that the persistent endeavors to close Port Arthur suggest that the fleet is required for operations at a greater distance from the present fleet base, which is, of course, within easy striking distance of all points in the present theatre of hostilities except Vladivostok.

### WHY RUSSIANS RETREATED.

A despatch to the London Times from Tokio says that reports suggest that a scarcity of provisions and forage was probably the chief reason for the Russian retreat from Corea. The Russians have apparently stripped the country of everything edible.

A despatch to the London Daily Mail from Seoul tends to show that the Japanese will not suffer from the leanness of the country. It says that the commissariat of the northern army is marked by the same thoroughness that has distinguished its operations from the first. Thousands of provision carts went north through Ping-Yang last week.

### MORE JAPANESE SAIL.

A despatch to the Paris Petit Journal from Tokio states that 11 Japanese transports have left Nagasaki and Sasebo for Corea with 10,000 infantry of the Guards, bridge material and provisions, and conveyed by a warship.

cold storage during these years, as follows:—

	Butter, lbs.	Cheese lbs.
1898.....	209,172	5,514
1899.....	429,734	1,406
1900.....	227,863	
1901.....	410,893	56,500
1902.....	325,735	7,127
1903.....	335,395	

There was also exported in cold air compartments in 1901 23,269 pounds of cheese, in 1902 80,337 pounds of cheese, and in 1903 43,800 pounds of cheese.

### DOMINION FISHERIES.

Mr. Prefontaine presented the annual report of the Fisheries Department for 1902. It shows that 77,801 persons were employed in the Canadian fisheries during the year, the craft and gear used being valued at \$11,305,959. The lobster fishery alone employed 13,563 persons. There are at present 723 lobster canners, and the plant is valued at \$1,287,636. In British Columbia there are 75 salmon canneries, valued at \$1,500,000, employing 17,098 persons, and producing 60,103,776 cans of salmon annually. In 1902 there were 64 sealing schooners, and last year 24. Eight Canadian vessels operating near the Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic last year took 21,126 fur seals. The total value of the fisheries in 1902 was \$21,959,463, as against \$25,731,153 the year previous. The British Columbia salmon path alone gave a reduction of two and a half millions.

The value of fish caught in Ontario was \$1,265,700, a decrease of \$162,372.

The Federal expenditure in fisheries was \$527,944, and the revenue \$78,635.

During the last fiscal year \$11,826,646 worth of fish products was exported to foreign countries.

### CHEESE COOLING STATION.

Mr. Blain asked what was the total expenditure in connection with the cheese cooling room at Woodstock, Ont., up to March 1st, 1904. Mr. Fisher requested Mr. Blain to make a motion for a return, as the question involved a great deal of delay.

Questions by Mr. Taylor regarding the same expenditure at Brockville, Ont., Cowansville, Que., and St. Hyacinthe, Que., were similarly disposed of.

### APPLES ON SHIPBOARD.

Mr. Smith, Wentworth, was informed by Mr. Fisher that the Government inspector had examined the compartments in which apples were stored on the outer voyage from Canadian ports on a number of vessels. The system adopted on these boats was as follows:—Ontarian, Sirocco fans; Manchester City and Manchester Shipper, Gibbs' ventilators and electric fans; Pretorian, Kensington, Southwark, Canada, Ontarian and Montcalm, cool air compartments. The rest had the system of cool ventilation.

### STATE OF SIEGE IN POLAND.

Russian Government Will Issue Proclamation.

A despatch from Vienna says:—The Czar has sent Prince Mathias Radziwi from Warsaw to Galicia to induce the Polish leaders there to use their influence against the anti-Russian sentiments of the Russian Poles. It is reported that the Russian Government has decided to proclaim a state of siege in Poland.

### RUSSIA RETRENCHING.

Expenditure Reduced on Account of the War.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The official Messenger gives details of the retrenchment in certain branches of State expenditure, due to the war. The free balance in the treasury will be devoted to war purposes. The retrenchment is made especially in the civil estimates, introduced in the budget for 1904.

and quotations are unchanged at \$6.25 per cwt for rail lots.

Seeds—Local dealers quote the market unchanged at \$5.25 to \$5.75 for red clover and \$6 to \$6.25 for extra choice, \$3 to \$4.25 for ordinary alsike and \$5 to \$5.25 for choice lots, \$1.15 to \$1.50 for machine-thrashed timothy and \$1.50 to \$2 for flail-thrashed.

Baled Hay—The market continues steady and quiet. Car lots on track here are quoted at \$9.50 per ton.

Baled Straw—Receipts are light, but the demand is quiet. The market is unchanged at \$5.50 per ton for car lots on track here.

### BUFFALO GRAIN MARKETS.

Buffalo, April 12.—Flour quiet.—Wheat, spring dull; No. 1 northern Duluth, \$1.09. Corn stronger; No. 2 yellow, 57½c; No. 2 corn, 54c to 54½c. Oats dull; No. 2 mixed, 42½c; No. 2 white, 46½c. Barley, nothing doing. Rye, No. 1 quoted at 54c.

### CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, April 12.—There was a fairly good run of stock at the Western Cattle Market this morning and trade was active. Cattle were in fairly good demand and prices were well maintained. Quotations show little change. The run amounted to 50 cars, and included 10 cars of stock from Chicago. There were 930 cattle on the market, 309 sheep and lambs, 706 hogs and 215 calves.

Export Cattle—The Chicago market shows a little stiffening and there is a better demand for cattle here. Few were offering and prices were a little firmer, some cattle being sold as high as \$5 per cwt. Quotations are 10c to 15c higher. Extra choice are quoted at \$4.70 to \$5; choice at \$4.40 to \$4.60, and others at \$4 to \$4.25. Cows are about steady at \$3.50 to \$4.

Butchers' Cattle—There is a continued demand for good cattle and trade was fairly active to-day. Prices generally were about steady and quotations show little change. Everything was sold fairly early in the day. Picked lots are quoted at \$4.60 to \$4.70, good cattle at \$4.25 to \$4.40, fair to good at \$3.50 to \$3.75, rough to common at \$1.50 to \$3, and cows at \$2 to \$3.75.

Milk Cows—There were no really good cows offering, although there is a demand for cattle of this kind. The range of prices offering is firm at \$30 to \$60 each.

Stockers and Feeders—Feeders continue in demand but not many are coming forward. Quotations all round are unchanged. Short-keepers are quoted at \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt, and feeders at \$2 to \$4. Stockers are steady at \$1.75 to \$2.50.

Calves—Receipts were large, but trade was fair and most of them sold. Prices had an easier tone and are quoted at 4c to 6c per lb. and \$2 to \$10 each.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts were not large, but the demand was steady. Export ewes are quoted at \$3.50 to \$4.25, bucks are easier at \$3.25 to \$3.75, culls are firm at \$3.50 to \$4.25, grain-fed lambs are steady at \$4.50 to \$5.25, and springs are unchanged at \$2.50 to \$6.50.

Hogs—The tone of the market is fairly steady and quotations are unchanged at \$4.75 per cwt. for selects and \$4.50 for lights and fats.

### MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, April 12.—Oats—38c for No. 2 in store here; No. 3, 36½c.

Corn—American yellow, No. 2, 60c; No. 3, 59c.

Flour—Manitoba patents, \$5.40; seconds, \$5.10; strong bakers', \$4.60; Ontario straight rollers, \$4.60 to \$4.75; in bags, \$2.20 to \$2.30; winter wheat patents, \$4.75; extras, \$2; rolled oats, \$2.32½ per bag, \$5 per barrel.

Millfeed—Ontario bran in bulk, \$20



to \$80.50; shorts, \$21; Manitoba  
bean in bags, \$19; shorts, \$21.

Beans—Choice primes, \$1.45 per  
bush; \$1.40 in car lots.

Butter—Winter creamery, 19c to  
20c; new made, 20c to 21c; full  
grass fall makes, 18c to 21c, ac-  
cording to quality; western dairy,  
15c to 15½c; rolls, 16c to 17c; cream-  
ery, 18c to 19c.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short  
cut pork, \$18 to \$19; light short  
cut, \$16 to \$17.50; American short  
cut, clear, \$17 to \$17.50; American  
fat backs, \$19.50; compound lard,  
7c to 8c; Canadian lard, 8½c to  
9c; kettle rendered, 8½c to 9½c, ac-  
cording to quality; hams, 11c to  
13c; bacon, 13½ to 14c; fresh killed  
abattoir hogs, \$7 to \$7.50; country  
dressed hogs, \$7; live hogs, \$5.50.

Eggs—New laid, 18c.

Cheese—Ontario, 9½c to 10½c;  
townships, 9½c to 10c.

Ashes—First, \$6.10; pearl, \$7 to  
\$7.50 per 100 pounds.

Honey—White clover, 15c per sec-  
tion; in 10-lb tins, 8c to 9c; in 70-  
lb. tins, 7½c to 8c; buckwheat, 1c  
less.

Maple syrup—Per imperial gallon,  
80c in tins; sugar, 9c to 10c per lb.

Hay—No. 1, \$10.50 to \$11.50; No.  
2, \$9.50 to \$10; clover, \$7.50 to \$8;  
clover mixed, \$8.50 to \$9 per ton in  
car lots.

Potatoes—Per 90-lb. bag, 75c to  
80c; 65c in car lots.

## JAPAN'S NEW LEVIATHANS

**Battleships Ordered in England  
Will be Powerful.**

A despatch from London says:—  
The two new battleships ordered in  
England by Japan will be exceed-  
ingly powerful. Their length, 445 feet  
will exceed that of most powerful  
British battleships by 20 feet. In  
order to meet the capacity of dock-  
ing accommodations, the beam and  
draught have been fixed at 78 feet  
and 26 feet respectively. Each will  
have a displacement of 16,400 tons.

The main batteries, it is stated,  
will be the most powerful yet de-  
vised, consisting for each of four 12-  
inch guns, four 10-inch, and five 6-  
inch guns. The armored belt at the  
water line will be nine inches thick,  
with six inches armor continuing to  
the level of the deck. A new feature  
will be a superstructure of four  
inches armor, insuring that no part  
of the upper works will be unpro-  
tected.

They are to have a speed of 19  
knots and will be able to discharge  
eleven tons of projectiles per minute  
from their main batteries.

In addition to the two battleships  
actually ordered, Japan is contem-  
plating ordering two more vessels  
of that description to be built here.

## WHEAT IN PEACE RIVER.

**Professor John Macoun Insists  
That it Can be Grown.**

A despatch from Ottawa says: Be-  
fore the Commons Agricultural Com-  
mittee on Friday morning Prof. John  
Macoun was questioned as to the pos-  
sibility of the Peace River country  
for wheat-growing. He adhered  
strictly to his statements of last  
year, that a large area of the Peace  
River district is adapted to wheat-  
raising. The professor explained that  
the report of his son, William Ma-  
coun, recently published, deals with  
only a comparatively small area of  
the country. The latter considered  
that the part he visited was too sub-  
ject to frosts for wheat-growing, but  
Prof. John Macoun's point is that the  
district further east, which is of  
2,000 feet lower altitude, has also a  
soil and climate that would give  
wheat a splendid chance. Prof. Ma-  
coun was positive about the fertility  
of the soil along the Peace River.  
Nevertheless, he would not advise set-  
tlers to go into the district until fa-  
cilities are provided to get their crops  
out.

## FLASHES FROM THE WIRE

**The Very Latest Items From All  
Parts of the Globe.**

### DOMINION.

London's fire chief is teaching the  
men how to ride on horseback.

A large number of counterfeit  
quarters are in circulation in  
Guelph.

New regulations governing the im-  
portation of live stock have been is-  
sued at Ottawa.

Infantry from New York State will  
participate in the Victoria Day cele-  
bration at Kingston.

The inland revenue returns at  
Hamilton last month were \$78,867,  
and increase of \$12,389.

Isaac Weyle, a farmer near Cal-  
donia, cut a thistle out of his hand  
and is in Hamilton Hospital with  
blood poisoning.

Stratford labor unions are consid-  
ering the advisability of sending a  
delegate to England to point out the  
state of the labor market in Canada.

Premier McBride has entered a  
plea for the retention of the \$500  
poll tax on Chinese, which is giving  
the utmost satisfaction in the west.

For tampering with the pay lists  
of the company, Frank Frappier, at  
one time boss painter on the C.P.R.,  
was sentenced to two years in the  
St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary.

William Whyte, second vice-presi-  
dent of the C. P. R. states that the  
lumber combine which existed in  
Manitoba and the Territories was  
now a thing of the past. This is  
alleged to be the result of the com-  
pany threatening to install their  
own mills on their areas in British  
Columbia.

### FOREIGN.

At Amiens, France, a number of  
rioters were fatally wounded by  
troops.

Miss Berthelet of Montreal has en-  
tered suit to preserve her title to  
valuable lands in Detroit.

It is reported that a convention  
settling matters in dispute between  
Turkey and Bulgaria has been signed.

Addressing a deputation of Jews,  
the Russian Minister of the Interior  
said the Jewish race were murderers  
and revolutionaries.

The Mexican Light & Power Com-  
pany, composed of Canadians, in  
order to obtain a necessary reservoir  
in Puebla State, moved and rebuilt  
an entire town, which was renamed  
Canadita.

At the assembling of the Democra-  
tic convention, at Lawton, Okla-  
homa, Col. Hawkins, a sergeant-at-  
arms of the Legislature, was shot  
three times and fatally wounded by  
Editor Russell. He returned the  
fire, but without effect.

Advices from Nome, Alaska, say  
that the spring clean-up of gold on  
the Nome peninsula will be greatly  
in excess of any previous season.  
Conservative estimates place the  
clean-up at \$1,250,000.

## ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

**Railway Tax Will be Increased—  
Bachelors Will Pay Taxes.**

Premier Ross' bill to increase the  
taxation on railways provides that  
railways shall pay as follows:—\$30 a  
mile for single track; \$10 extra for  
each additional track; these rates to  
apply in the organized districts. \$20  
a mile for single track; \$5 a mile ad-  
ditional for double tracks; these rates  
to apply in unorganized districts. In  
case of short sections of road less  
than 100 miles, \$15 per mile will be  
charged, with \$5 extra for addition-  
al tracks. In view of the fact that  
only \$5 per mile is obtained at pres-  
ent this will add considerable to the  
burdens of the poor, downtrodden  
railways. It is estimated that be-  
tween \$150,000 and \$200,000 will  
be derived from this source.

**BACHELORS MUST PAY, TOO.**  
It was after considerable time had  
been spent in the technicalities of

## WESTERN WHEAT GROWING

**STANDARD EXCELLENCE HAS  
BEEN LOWERED.**

**The Comparative Productiveness  
of Varieties Differs With  
Localities.**

Western Canada wheat has an en-  
viable reputation in foreign countries,  
says Mr. G. H. Clark, Chief of the  
Seed Division, Ottawa. It is in de-  
mand for American milling centres,  
as well as those of England and  
Scotland, because it is rich in gluten  
of exceedingly good quality. The crop  
of Western Canada ten years hence  
will reach, it is estimated 500 mil-  
lions of bushels. In view of the rap-  
idly increasing production it is im-  
portant that its present good reputa-  
tion be maintained or improved in  
order that it may continue to grow  
in favor in foreign countries, where  
it must find a market.

But the high standard of excellence  
has already been appreciably lowered  
through the introduction of wheat of  
inferior milling quality. Through  
carelessness these mixtures are al-  
lowed to yearly increase, while in  
other districts inferior varieties have  
been grown, that depreciate the value  
of the total crop.

The advantage of growing only  
unmixed wheat may be judged from  
the difference in price between "No. 1  
hard" and the next two grades, as  
this difference is most commonly due  
to the prevalence of soft, starchy  
grains in the lower grades. "No. 1  
hard" invariably has a high per-  
centage of translucent grains indicat-  
ing a high percentage of a good qual-  
ity of gluten, as is the quality quite  
as much as the quantity of the glu-  
ten that lends value to the superior  
wheat.

Red Fife is the standard variety  
and the hardest wheat grown in Wes-  
tern Canada. It will survive late  
spring frosts that are sufficiently se-  
vere to kill out most other varieties.  
Its milling qualities are not excelled.

### PRESTON WHEAT

is a bearded variety that has grown  
in favor among farmers in districts  
where Red Fife has frequently been  
injured by early frost. It is from  
two to five days earlier than Red  
Fife. If the weather be unfavorable  
at the time when ripening takes place  
it may ripen even ten days earlier  
than the latter variety. Some Cana-  
dian millers claim to have made care-  
ful milling tests of Preston wheat  
and openly condemn it as much in-  
ferior to the Red Fife. Results of  
tests carried on under the direction  
of Dr. Saunders, who originated the  
variety, indicate that it is only  
slightly inferior to the Red Fife.

The comparative productiveness of  
varieties differs with localities and  
conditions of soil and climate. Again  
there may be quite as much difference  
between two strains of seed of the  
same variety as between two distinct  
sorts, so far as their capacity to give  
a large yield of grain is concerned.  
Whatever varieties are selected, they  
should be grown separately and each  
kept reasonably pure. On account of  
careless practices, in the matter of  
seed selection, mixtures of undesir-  
able sorts have increased in the stand-  
ard wheat of the West. These im-  
purities consist chiefly of earlier ma-  
turing varieties that shell more read-  
ily than the Red Fife, thus having a  
larger proportion of seed from them  
to come as "volunteer wheat" in the  
next succeeding crop.

It is of much importance to the  
country, as well as to individual  
wheat growers, that these conditions  
be overcome. It is clear that even  
farmers who are careless about keep-  
ing their seed pure are willing to pay  
fancy prices for ten, twenty or fifty  
bushel lots of good, pure seed of

## ON THE FARM.

### HANDLING DAIRY CALVES.

Among dairy cattle the best prac-  
tice is to remove the calf from the  
cow within twenty-four hours after  
its birth and at once teach it to  
drink. This separation may be de-  
layed until the dam's milk assumes  
the normal condition, but as a rule  
the earlier the calf is taken in hand  
and its feeding regulated the better  
for the calf. The younger it is the  
easier it learns to drink. It is also  
better for the dairy cow to be regu-  
larly milked by hand than to suckle  
a calf. The milk of good cows is of-  
ten too rich for their calves, and the  
latter are apt to take too much if  
left to help themselves. The calf  
should have the milk of its dam or  
some fresh cow, and receive it while  
warm, and at least three times a day  
(preferably four) for a week or more.  
During this time, if the milk is rich,  
it should be diluted with warm wa-  
ter one-fifth to one-third its own  
bulk, according to the richness, or the  
milk may be kept a few hours, the  
best of the cream removed, and then  
warmed and fed. To make a good  
calf, three feedings a day should be  
kept up for a month or six weeks,  
and the milk should be fed warm for  
a longer period, especially if the weath-  
er is cold. But after ten days or  
so milk set twelve hours and lightly  
skimmed will do, and after ten days  
more the skimming may be gradually  
made closer, until at the end of a  
month, or soon after, a skim-milk  
diet is reached. No rule can be given  
for quantity in feeding calves,  
they differ so much in size and food  
requirements. Judgment must be used,  
the feeding effects observed, and the  
calf given enough to thrive and be  
active, but not too much. More  
calves suffer from over-feeding than  
from scant diet. Keep the calf

### A LITTLE HUNGRY

and eager for more rather than fill  
it to dullness. The endeavor should  
be to prevent the beginning of indig-  
estion, which leads to scouring and  
perhaps fatal diarrhoea. Nothing causes  
indigestion sooner than overfeeding  
or irregularity in the quantity, time  
and temperature of the milk, espe-  
cially while the calf is young; and ab-  
solute cleanliness about the feeding  
vessels is essential, with frequent  
scalding. If it can with certainty be  
kept equally clean, some feeding de-  
vice which compels the calf to suck  
its milk instead of swallowing rapid-  
ly is preferable to the open pail,  
but, all considered, the latter is usu-  
ally the best utensil. If gritting the  
teeth or other symptoms of indiges-  
tion appear, a little lime water in the  
milk or a little baking soda will usu-  
ally prove a corrector. Keep the  
calf dry and clean, fairly warm, but  
in pure air, and allow it to exercise.  
If its box is small, turn it daily in-  
to a covered yard or small paddock.  
Young calves like company, but if  
kept together are likely to learn  
sucking habits. Every calf had bet-  
ter have its own box until a month  
or two old, and then be tied up out  
of reach of neighbors; but several  
may exercise together if not turned  
out until an hour after taking milk.

The calf here referred to is not sup-  
posed to be for veal, but to be raised  
for a dairy cow. The foregoing treat-  
ment should be accompanied by early  
lessons inducing it to eat sweet hay  
and a little grain. The sooner it  
learns to eat hay or other rough  
forage and the more it eats, the bet-  
ter, but keep up milk feeding as long  
as possible, if only once a day. Grain  
should be used sparingly, oats and  
bran preferred, perhaps a little lin-  
seed, and always to judiciously sup-  
plement the other food. Do not turn

2,000 feet lower altitude, has also a soil and climate that would give wheat a splendid chance. Prof. Macoun was positive about the fertility of the soil along the Peace River. Nevertheless, he would not advise settlers to go into the district until facilities are provided to get their crops out.

#### A BUMPER CROP EXPECTED.

##### Four Million Acres Will be Seeded in Manitoba.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: It is estimated that no less than four million acres will be seeded in Manitoba this year. Experts are agreed that with favorable weather from now on, this will be a bumper crop year, as it is a remarkable fact that a hard Winter always means a better yield from grain crops. There is more moisture in the ground, and frost takes longer to rise, so that the roots are kept in a healthy condition all summer, when as nature generally manages to balance things out pretty evenly, a long, hard winter is generally the precursor of a good summer, in which everything ripens well.

#### FORCES IN INDIA.

##### Must Adopt System Suited to Changed Conditions.

A despatch from Simla says: General Kitchener, commanding the forces in India, has issued an army order, based on conclusions formed after making a tour of the garrisons of the country. He declares that the army must adopt a system of training suited to the changed conditions, and abandon obsolete traditions. It was not to be assumed that it was necessarily able to cope with any enemy. All ranks require increased knowledge, and improved martial qualities. Gen. Kitchener condemns the present military arrangements in India and announces arrangements which the Government has sanctioned.

#### FRUIT TREES AFFECTED.

##### Winter Has Done Injury From Quebec to Western Ontario.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Mr. W. T. Macoun, horticulturist at the Experimental Farm, gave a talk on Thursday morning upon the results of the fruit crop there during the past year. He said the Winter just closing was the most severe known for many years, and that it had affected fruit trees from points in the Province of Quebec to Leamington, in Western Ontario. The results of experiments with grapes at the Central Farm for some years past showed that twenty-five varieties would grow and ripen in the Ottawa Valley.

#### POPULATION OF THE U. S.

##### Census Bureau Estimates Show a Large Increase.

A despatch from Washington says: The Census Bureau on Thursday issued a bulletin, which gives the estimated population of the United States for 1903, exclusive of Alaska and the insular possessions of the United States, as 79,900,389. This is an increase of 3,905,814 since the census of 1900.

The estimates show populations in the chief cities as follows:—New York, 3,716,139; Chicago, 1,873,880; Philadelphia, 1,367,716; St. Louis has almost reached the 600,000 mark; Baltimore, 531,313; Cleveland, 414,950; Cincinnati, 332,984; San Francisco, 355,919; Pittsburgh, 345,049; Detroit, Milwaukee and New Orleans have just passed the 300,000 mark, and Washington is close to that figure.

Considered by States New York leads in population, with more than seven and a half million.

at tracks. In view of the fact that only \$5 per mile is obtained at present this will add considerable to the burdens of the poor, downtrodden railways. It is estimated that between \$150,000 and \$200,000 will be derived from this source.

#### BACHELORS MUST PAY, TOO.

It was after considerable time had been spent in the technicalities of Attorney-General Gibson's Assessment Act that the clause placing the exemption of incomes at \$1,000 was reached. Here a halt was made to permit George P. Graham to say that while householders should be exempt up to \$1,000, he thought young unmarried men should be in a separate class.

"I think non-householders should receive no exemption whatever," proclaimed A. G. McKay, after figuring that even with a discrimination of \$200 or \$300 the householder supported his family paid more by reason of his house tax than did the non-householder.

"I have lived in a village on a salary and I have lived in a city on a salary," testified Wm. Rockard, who thought a ratio of \$1,000 for cities and \$700 for towns would be all right.

#### NO EXEMPTION NOW.

Hugh Clark recalled that there had been no complaint under the old tariff of \$700, and he suggested a return to that.

"I would like to ask the hon. gentleman," said A. G. McKay, "if he is willing to tax laboring men with large families who earn \$800 or \$900 a year and pay on their property as well, while bank clerks and other young fellows pay nothing?"

"If there is any way of getting at the unmarried man I am willing to join," returned the member for Centre Bruce.

Mr. Clark suggested an amendment placing the exemption at \$700 and at \$500 for non-householders.

"I would wipe out the \$500 altogether," opined Mr. McKay.

Mr. Gibson framed an amendment providing that in cities of 50,000 the exemption should be \$1,000, while in other towns and cities it was \$700, these exemptions to apply only to householders.

#### NUBLOS DEBROUILL EHL

##### Fresh Disturbances Reported in the Bahr-el Ghazal.

A despatch from Marsaalis, says: An English subaltern, who has arrived from Cairo on the mail boat Sardinia, has told a local interviewer that an ominous movement is evidenced in the Soudan. A patrol of soldiers of the Egyptian army was attacked by natives in the district south-east of Bahr-el-Ghazal. They were repulsed after a fight, leaving six dead. The officer states that the Khedival Government has taken severe measures to maintain peace in this region.

#### SPECIALISTS VISIT KAISER.

##### Examination Made of the Emperor's Throat.

A despatch from Birmingham says: The Post says that two specialists made a thorough examination of the Kaiser's throat on board his yacht the Hohenzollern at Naples on the 31st of March, and returned to Germany on the first of this month, taking with them specimens of the Emperor's saliva. The utmost importance is attached to the examination the result of which has not yet been disclosed.

#### WORLD'S TOY-MAKERS.

Most of the cheap toys in the world are made in Germany. Large numbers are made by the peasants of the Erzgebirge, who each carry on their own business under the roof of a general factory they themselves have built. They can earn more money in regular factories, but prefer to be their own masters.

to come as a volunteer wheat in the next succeeding crop.

It is of much importance to the country, as well as to individual wheat growers, that these conditions be overcome. It is clear that even farmers who are careless about keeping their seed pure are willing to pay fancy prices for ten, twenty or fifty bushel lots of good, pure seed of wheat, oats and barley. But the supply of high class seed is limited. Although the demand for it is great, but little effort has been made by farmers to meet the demand. Appeals have been made to the Dominion Department of Agriculture, to establish farms at various points for the purpose of growing pure seed of wheat, and other cereals, for distribution to farmers at the cost of production. That would entail a large expense and would be undertaking work that farmers are quite able to do themselves. The Department of Agriculture is willing to grant such assistance as may be necessary to encourage private enterprise in an endeavor to cope with the situation. In matters of this kind the best results are obtained from organized effort.

#### GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

With a view further to encourage the production and more general use of seed of the best quality, an announcement was made in the spring of 1903, inviting farmers, who had been giving some special attention to the growing of seed grain, to unite and form an association of seed growers. Rules governing the association and standards of perfection for pedigreed seed will be controlled by an advisory board composed of representative men from the various branch associations. There are now thirty-five seed growers who are members of the Western Canada Association. Their work is supervised and inspected by a superintendent. Records are kept of the amount and pedigree of seed produced by them. According to the rules of the association, each member is required to give a definite guarantee as to the purity, vitality, and freedom from seeds of noxious weeds, with all lots of seed sold by him. The association certificate will show the pedigree of the seed—the number of consecutive years during which hand selection has been followed.

Farmers of Western Canada, who have farms that are free from noxious weeds and otherwise suited to growing good seed of wheat, oats, rye, barley and other grain, are invited to become members of the association and make seed growing a special industry in their farm operations. They may commence by sowing a plot in the coming spring with the best obtainable seed. There will be a ready market for all the seed that can be produced by members, at prices that will pay handsomely for the extra trouble in producing it. There is now an annual demand for 75,000 bushels of seed wheat alone.

#### BRITISH LOSS IN NIGERIA.

##### 4 Killed and 41 Wounded in Fighting With Natives.

A despatch from London says: The force under Major Merrick, operating in the Bassa Province, Northern Nigeria, continues to meet with determined resistance. The British lost in recent fighting four killed and 41 wounded. A number of guns have been recovered. The head of Capt. O'Riordan, who was killed by the natives last year, has been found.

#### POLISH INSURRECTION.

##### Russian Officials Reported to be Nervous.

A despatch from Vienna says: The Russian officials at Warsaw are nervous over the possibility of a Polish insurrection. Rumors are current that the rising is to begin with the murder of a Russian official.

and a little grain. The sooner it learns to eat hay or other rough forage and the more it eats, the better, but keep up milk feeding as long as possible, if only once a day. Grain should be used sparingly, oats and bran preferred, perhaps a little linseed, and always to judiciously supplement the other food. Do not turn it onto grass too soon. In a spring calf, carry it over to the second summer without pasturage. A fall calf will be in good shape to get its living from pasture during its first summer.

Fall calves are generally better cared for, thrive better, and make better cows than those dropped in the spring; another reason for having cows calve in the autumn. The writer feels certain of getting better results, in the end, from raising four calves dropped at the season advised than from five born in the spring, and is inclined to make the comparison stronger.

#### EXPERIMENTS WITH POTATOES.

In 1903 the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station made the following experiments with potatoes:

Twelve varieties of potatoes were tested for resistance to blight, both when sprayed and when unsprayed with Bordeaux mixture. A marked difference was found in the blight resistant properties of different varieties. As a rule the early varieties were soonest attacked. Spraying delayed the attack on all varieties but blight appeared on the sprayed plots of some varieties sooner than on plots of other varieties that were unsprayed. The increased yield more than paid the cost of spraying with Bordeaux mixture. On the average the yield of the early varieties was one-third greater on the sprayed plots, and in the case of the late varieties one-half greater than on the unsprayed. The yield of merchantable potatoes from the early varieties was practically the same, whether practical farming.

In a field experiment the effect of Bug Death was again compared with Paris green as measured by health of vine and yield of tubers. As in previous experiments, the use of 25 pounds of Bug Death per acre at each application effectually protected the potatoes from the potato bug. From its use, however, no larger crops were obtained than where Paris green was

#### USED AS THE POISON.

Both the Bug Death and Paris green were used with Bordeaux mixture. The results of the experiments for three years are summed up as follows: Desirable as it would be to find some method of controlling the potato beetle without the use of poison, there seems to be no immediate prospect of its attainment. As good crops, both as measured by total yield and starch content, can be obtained by the use of Paris green as an insecticide as by anything yet suggested as its substitute. Used in moderate amounts, one-half to one pound per acre, there is no trustworthy evidence that the potato, as measured by growth of vines and yield of tubers and of dry matter, is injured by the use of Paris green.

By a patented process of manufacture lime that is ready for use is now upon the market. Bordeaux mixture made from the "Fine Cons Brand" of prepared lime was compared with regular Bordeaux mixture made from quicklime. Because of its purity it can be used in the same proportion (5 pounds of lime to 5 pounds of copper sulphate), although it does not carry as much oxide of lime as quicklime would if pure. In the trial with potatoes Bordeaux mixture made from the prepared lime was as effective against blight as that made in the usual way. The prepared lime costs more per pound than quicklime, but it is more convenient and its use saves time, and may on this account not prove more expensive.



## THE SATISFACTORY KIND.

We seek the trade of men who like to wear good clothes—who appreciate a high grade of Tailoring made by Tailors who understand every branch of their art.

If you want to choose from the finest assortment of Spring Woolens ever shown in Napanee. If you want the BEST OF TAILORING at the lowest constant prices—you'll do wisely to come here for your Spring Outfit.

Suits and Overcoats to Order, \$13 to \$25.

### J. L. BOYES.

## DAFOE'S FLOUR.

Nonesuch, the best family flour made from local and Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat and every bag guaranteed to be first-class.

Also No. 1 hard Manitoba hard wheat Patent Flour for the Bakers and choice brands of Pastry Flour and Cornmeal, manufactured by J. R. Dafoe at the Big Mill and for sale by all the principal dealers throughout the country.

**FARMERS** are especially invited to have their wheat exchanged for Nonesuch Flour, and satisfaction guaranteed. Bring your feed grist also and have it ground as fine as desired and with prompt despatch.

All kinds of Grain purchased at the Highest Market Price.

Also a choice stock of the celebrated

### Scranton Coal!

Your patronage solicited.

J. R. DAFOE,

## Coming to Napanee

DR. Elmer J. Lake, Kingston, Ont., Specialist of EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT, and SKIN DISEASES.

Campbell House, Napanee,

from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

### Every Other Wednesday.

(until further notice) for consultation and treatment of EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT, and SKIN DISEASES. HAIR MOLES, WARTS, BIRTHMARKS, etc., removed permanently.

Eyes examined and fitted with glasses by electricity and latest ophthalmic instruments used in largest hospitals in New York City.

NEXT VISIT—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27TH.

Close's Mills are now grinding every day.

JAS. A. CLOSE.

Platform Scales.

MADOLE & WILSON.

The license of the City Hotel, Brantford, will be cut off.

Mr. Joseph Brunet, ex-M. P., for the St. James' Division of Montreal, is dead.

The top of the dock at Camp Le Nid has been carried away by the ice shove in the

## "The Dorothy Dodd,"

is an immensely popular "American Shoe" made to meet the requirements of the most correct dressers. We are pleased to show these goods. "Dorothy Dodd" makes friends quickly.

"THE EMPRESS SHOE" takes no back seat. Here you see Canadian manufacture AT ITS BEST. See our window display of these lines.

"EMPRESS" at  
\$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and 4.00

Our lower priced lines at  
\$1.25, \$1.50, and \$2.00.  
are great values.

THE J. J. HAINES SHOE Napanee, Belleville,  
HOUSES, and Trenton.

## HAM AND EGGS

A few nice Smoked Hams,  
And some new laid Eggs.

## Try the New Coffee

Ubero Brand, best in the market.  
Sold only by

JOY & PERRY.

POLLARD'S WALLPAPER  
CHEAPEST AND BEST.

A Ton of Liniment.

Messrs. Douglas & Company made a record shipment of Douglas' Egyptian Liniment, on Monday of this week. The shipment contained over a ton of liniment.

Eggs For Sale.

South Napanee Poultry Yards have for sale settings of Black Minorca eggs. From thoroughbred stock. Black Minorcas are handsome, foul, lay well, and also good table fowl.

71-b

M. H. FRALICK, Prop.

### Consideration.

You may never know what harm an indifference may work, what despair a rebuff may brew. Your pulse of irritation under pressure of obligations might be the last feather weight to flame an oppressed soul into desperation.

### The Society Struggle.

Ethel—Mamma, what is the society struggle? Mamma—Getting the clothes daughter; getting the clothes.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Steamer Reindeer.

Capt. Collier brought the Steamer Reindeer to Napanee on Wednesday, from Picton, where she has been in dry dock all winter. During the winter Mr. Collier has had his steamer thoroughly

### See's.

All kinds of garden and flower seeds for sale at GREY LION GROCERY.

F. S. Scott's Barber Shop.

There is nothing more enjoyable than a first-class shave, and you are always sure of getting it here, as we employ nothing but first-class employees. Shop, first door west of Royal Hotel. F. S. Scott, Proprietor.

Railway Crossing At Tweed.

Ottawa, April 15.—The governor-General in Council has given his decision in the appeal from the Railway Commission in the application of the Bay of Quinte for a crossing over the Canadian Pacific at Tweed. The government upsets the decision of the commission and restores the judgement of the Railway Committee of the Privy Council. The Railway Committee decided for a crossing which would pass over the tracks and sidings of the C.P.R. at Tweed. The Railway Commission decided to move the crossing further west as not to pass over the sidings. This was changed to the decision of the Railway Committee.

### Death Of Adam Amey.

The death occurred on Sunday, of Adam Amey, one of the patriarchs of Ernestown township. He has lived nearly all his life of eighty-two years in the township. His devoted wife survives. His only living brother, David, has been for some time in Kingston General Hospital under surgical care, for troubles rarely come singly. The brothers lived on adjoining farms; David, aged seventy-eight, is a bachelor and lived alone. One afternoon he fell in the barnyard and broke his thigh. No help was near and it was one of the coldest nights of the severe winter. He dragged himself painfully into the barn and covered himself with straw. Not until next morning was his condition discovered. He stood the perilous exposure so well he will soon be convalescent.

### The Late Mrs. Clancy.

On Friday, April 15th, the spirit of Mrs. Margaret T. Clancy, passed to its eternal rest. The deceased lady lacked but two days of being 72 years old, and her funeral took place on the anniversary of her birth, to Wesley Church, Strathcona, on Sunday, the remains being afterwards conveyed to the vault at the Centreville Church. Mrs. Clancy was a thorough Christian and a remarkably bright woman for her age. Up to a few weeks ago she worked most exquisite lace, without the aid of glasses. She was a tender mother to eighteen children, nine of whom were Mr. Clancy's, by his first wife. Because time past she has

## OWING TO REMOVAL

On Account of Fire

We will offer for ONE MONTH ONLY, the following special bargains in Spring Suitings.

\$15 Suits to order for \$13  
\$17 Suits to order for \$15  
\$18 Suits to order for \$16  
\$19 Suits to order for \$17

A corresponding reduction on Blue and Black Serges, also Trousers at greatly reduced figures.

### JAMES WALTERS.

The Merchant Tailor,  
Napanee.

Harshaw Block, Upstairs, Entrance next Fruyn's Liquor Store.

The best of grinding now done every day with millstones at Close's Mills.

JAS. A. CLOSE.

Mr. Paul Wessel of Gananoque was found drowned in the St. Lawrence, tangled in the ropes of his upturned boat.

Celebrated Windsor salt for sale in bags and barrels at

GREY LION STORES.

The slander actions brought by J. M. McEvoy, against Robert Gamey, M. P. P., will be tried at the Middlesex fall assizes in September.

Saturday morning the false report that one of the Schell boys, living in North Fredericksburg, had been drowned in Little Creek, while fishing Friday night, caused considerable uneasiness to the friends of the family in Napanee.

The remains of the late Mrs. Max Fox, who died in Kingston Saturday, April 16th, were placed in the Eastern cemetery vault Monday afternoon. The funeral took place from the family residence, Mill St. Rev. Conn conducting the services. Besides the husband, four children are left namely: Misses Hattie and Hypatia, Rola and Charles.

## Wallace's Carbolic Tooth Powder

saves the teeth and the filling too.

ASK YOUR DENTIST

25c a Bottle

at The Red Cross Drug Store

T. B. WALLACE, Phm. B.

The Prescription Druggist.

Ellwood Wire Fencing, the strongest cheap wire fence made, all kinds wire and nails. BOYLE & SON.

The Bijou Comedy Co. completed a week's engagement at the opera house on Saturday evening. The last two plays, "Monte Cristo," and "The Great Diamond Robbery" are undoubtedly the best of their selections. Altogether they have a fairly good show for the price.

Ottawa, April 18th.—The idea of having a central camp of instruction this year has now been definitely abandoned. The minister of militia is anxious to get the best possible property, but there has been no time yet to examine the free site which was offered the department near Sharbot Lake by the Ontario government. The winter has been so long and the snow so deep that it had not been feasible to carefully inspect this property. Accordingly, the central camp of instruction has been postponed for the present.

The license of the City Hotel, Brantford, will be cut off.

Mr. Joseph Brunet, ex-M. P., for the St. James' Division of Montreal, is dead. The top of the dock at Camp Le Nid has been carried away by the ice shove in the bay.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

It is said a Pacific coast port will be chosen for the terminal of the new Mexican steamship line.

Richard Murray of Crosspoint, Quebec, was acquitted of the charge of man slaughter in connection with the death of Richard Mann.

Thomas W. Fisher of the Dominion lands office, Winnipeg, was found dead in his room from asphyxiation. He had relatives in Toronto.

Major Hugh C. Dennis, a Canadian, well-known in Cobourg and Winnipeg, died at St. Louis, where he had resided for some time.

## Milk Cans.

Our cans are made with deepest roll rim bottom and extra heavy gauge tinned steel centre band. These two points alone give them the lead. MADOLE & WILSON.

William Lochhead, son of J. S. Lochhead Centreville, has arrived home from Japan. He spent nearly three years there. He made his home at Kobe, the old capital in Southern Japan, but as his business was the establishment of insurance agencies he travelled over a good deal of the country and was in Tokio, and other cities. He left the mikado's land on January 24th. The shipping was tied up at that time, as the merchant marine had been taken off by the government, but otherwise their was little evidence of war. Mr. Lochhead says the Japs are great fighters, and he thinks they will stay with the game till they have won from Russia or are utterly defeated. They do not know fear. They are more than venturesome, even going so far as to be fool hardy.

The Picton Times says: About ten days ago Mr. McFatt's Sidney Pointer got loose in the stable and received a severe kick from another horse which splintered the bone and cut a deep hole through the nether jaw. He was not able to eat and for several days it was thought he would not recover. The other day Dr. McKenna in a successful operation, removed several teeth that were stove up on the broken jaw and took away the splintered bone by inserting his little instruments into the hole in the jaw through which the little fragments of bone were brought out. The wonderful nerve the horse displayed in enduring the excruciating pain that he must have suffered with scarcely a flinch, was remarkable. Lying on his side, and bound, watching the doctor with the intelligence of a human being as though having resigned himself to withstand any temporary torture for his ultimate relief he never serged the cords that held him. Since the operation he has taken a little gruel and there are now hopes that he will be saved.

White Lead that has age. We carry a years stock ahead. Fresh ground lead peels off. Buy good lead from us.

BOYLE & SON.

## Church of England Rectory.

### PARISH OF CAMDEN.

The Rev C.E.S. Radcliffe, tenders his best thanks to his parishoners, the Sunday school children and to the card collectors for the mission fund of the Diocese for the following amounts—

Mission Fund, Camden East—Miss Sproule \$27.00, a friend \$11.00, Mrs. Quinn \$6.80, Miss Saunders \$5.30, and Miss Lena Hinch \$4.00. Total \$54.10

Yarker—Miss Edith Baxter \$52.10, Miss Violet Ewart \$34.25. Total \$87.35

Newburgh—Miss Mary Hope \$16.50, Mrs. Alfred Sutton \$8.50, and Mrs. J. J. Shorey \$6.75. Total \$31.85.

Divinity Students fund—Camden East—\$1.03, Yarker \$4.78, and Newburgh \$1.00. Total \$7.66.

Children's Lenten offerings—Camden East \$3.02, Yarker \$7.73, and Newburgh \$2.49. Total 13.24

The Lord Bishop of the Diocese, Dr. Mills will preach at St. Luke's church, Camden East on Friday, April 22nd, at 8 p.m. and at St. John's church, Newburgh at 7.30 p.m. the same day. All are welcome.

## Steamer Reindeer.

Capt. Collier brought the Steamer Reindeer to Napanee on Wednesday, from Picton, where she has been in dry dock all winter. During the winter Mr. Collier has had his steamer thoroughly overhauled, all her machinery having been taken out and repaired and the hull examined, repaired and stiffened, so that the boat is now in first-class condition. She will start on her regular route on Saturday, all spick and span in new paint, and in good running order.

## A Musical Treat.

The concert in the Eastern Methodist church on Wednesday evening, of last week by Mrs. Annie Dor Cochrane, assisted by local talent was a treat to lovers of good music. Mrs. Cochrane is a beautiful singer of unquestioned ability and an elocutionist of no mean order. The Misses Kimmerly and Mr. Amos Kimmerly rendered two musical trios which were a feature of the programme while Miss Lucella Hall, organist, and the male quartette Messrs A. Faaser, H. Baughan, A. Rockwell, and H. Steacy accredited themselves very favorably.

## The Late Daniel Schermehorn.

Daniel Schermehorn was one of a family of eleven children, four brothers and seven sisters, born on the old Schermehorn homestead two miles north of Napanee. Of the sisters three of them and one brother have passed on into the spirit land, two are living in Watertown, the remaining two, Mrs. Garret German, of North Fredericksburg, and Mrs. Gould of Selby, and the brothers Henry lives in Manitoba and Marshall the youngest in Selby. Mr. Schermehorn had retired from active farmer's life and lived in Selby. He was taken suddenly ill with hemorrhage of the brain on Monday morning of the 21st of March and notwithstanding Dr. Vrooman was called and did all that was possible for his recovery yet he never rallied or spoke, but passed peacefully away on Friday evening of the same week. He leaves a wife and one daughter to mourn his sudden departure. Daniel will be much missed in his home for he loved his home. In religion he was a Methodist, in politics a Liberal. He was a strong temperance man a believer in Prohibition and had no sympathy with giving a license to such a gigantic evil in our midst. A man well respected in the community in which he lived as was evinced by the large congregation which attended on the following Sunday to pay their last tribute of respect to departed worth. Rev. D. Balfour preached to a sympathizing congregation from the text "Time Is Short."

The regular meeting of the W. C. T. U., will be held at the home of Mrs. W. A. Embury, Tuesday, April 26th at 3 o'clock. L. ANDERSON, Sec.

Pure Maple Syrup and Sugar from Brome County, which will be offered as low in price as such product can be offered. Now is your time to avail yourselves of something choice for canning for future use.

THE COXALL CO.

## RINGS, RINGS, RINGS.

### ENGAGEMENT and WEDDING RINGS

in great variety.

We are now opening new lines for the season. We invite your inspection.

An elegant assortment of Cut Glass, just the articles for Wedding Gifts.

**F. W. SMITH & BRO.,**

Napanee Jewellery Store.

the vault at the Centreville Church. Mrs. Clancy was a thorough Christian and a remarkably bright woman for her age. Up to a few weeks ago she worked most exquisite lace, without the aid of glasses. She was a tender mother to eighteen children, nine of whom were Mr. Clancy's, by his first wife. For some time past she has been residing with her youngest daughter, Mrs. Richards, at Strathcona. She is sincerely mourned.

## Wedded at Darlington.

A very pretty and fashionable wedding took place on Wednesday afternoon, 13th inst., at "The Grange", Darlington, when Miss Mable, the third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Casey Trull, was united with Rev. E. J. Bennett, formerly of Morven, Ontario. The ceremony, which took place beneath a beautiful arch of evergreens entwined with roses, was performed by Rev. Joseph Ward, B.A.B.D. The bridal party entered the room to the sweet strains of "Lohengrin's Wedding March," which was played by Miss Sybil Trull. The bride who was given away by her father, is a grand-daughter of the late Captain Trull, of Bowmanville, and of Dr. James Grange, formerly of Napanee, now of Chattanooga, Tennessee.

The bride received a number of beautiful presents showing the high esteem in which she was held by her many friends. After partaking of a splendidly prepared breakfast, the happy couple took the evening train accompanied by the best wishes of their many friends, amid showers of rice. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett will visit Toronto, Durand, Muskegon, and Shelby, Mich., after which they will take up their residence in Chicago.

## The New Books Are Still Coming In.

The Public Library Book has set before it the task of improving the quality of the reading matter in general circulation with the hope and confident expectation of improving the taste of the readers. Nature should appeal to every creature with a soul; therefore Nature Studies have been added to the Library in large numbers during the past few months, and several others have been ordered. These are of the Kindergarten type. To complete the facility for studying nature The Nature Library has been purchased, and for a time at least, will be reserved for reference only, in order that all may examine it. It consists of the following books: Nature's Garden (wild flowers), Bird Neighbors, Game Birds, Bird Homes, The Butterfly book, The Mushroom Book, The Insect Book, American Food and Game Fishes, and American Animals. Here is a mine full of entertainment and satisfaction for the specialist, the teacher, the student, the business man or woman, or the sportsman. These books are profusely illustrated from photographs, and over 250 of the plates are in colors true to nature. Several other popular books have been recently added, including, My Friend Prospero, The Golden Fetish, The Deliverance, A Handbook of Modern Japan, Letters from a Son to a Self-made Father &c.

## Cereal Foods.

All kinds including the celebrated Ralston Breakfast food, fresh at

### GREY LION GROCERY

Galvanized iron soldered roofing. Galvanized iron shingle roofing. We are agents for by far the best galvanized shingles on the market, the safety lock, see it before you put that new roof on.

### MADOLE & WILSON.

Among the issuers of deer licenses authorized by the government department, are: H. W. Huff Napanee; C. E. Clancy, Enterprise; B. S. O'Laughlin, Yarker; H. W. Stafford, Deseronto. Among the game wardens are: C. E. Clancy, Enterprise; and H. W. Huff.

A full supply of flour, Cream of the west 1 car of victor and corn oil food. A large stock of all kinds of cereal foods, which will be sold at cost price. Bibby's cream equivalent oil cake. Flaxseed for calves. A full stock of shorts. Groceries, one price to all. E. LOYST.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. H. H.*

was ordered the department near Sharnook Lake by the Ontario government. The winter has been so long and the snow so deep that it had not been feasible to carefully inspect this property. Accordingly, the central camp of instruction has been postponed for the present.

## Wallace's Drug Store.

will sell you

- 3 tins Gillet's Lye 25c.
  - 1 box Baby's Own Soap 25c.
  - 2 oz. Bland's Iron Tonic Pills 25c.
  - 1 oz. gilt edge mixture Sweet Peas 10c
  - 3 packages any kind of Dyes 25c.
- Have you tried our recipe for cheap Brown—it's good.

Everything Fresh and Good at this store.

44c was the price paid for hogs shipped by Hamby & Vanuven on Thursday.

John Dalton will open a furniture ware room in the Wilson Block on April 30th.

Work on Mr. F. S. Richardson's photograph gallery is being speedily pushed along.

At Kingston United States troops will participate in a big demonstration on Victoria Day.

Workmen commenced the repairs on the Grange block, on Monday, but have been interfered with by the snow storm of the past couple of days. It was intended to have the roof on by the end of the week.

## East End Barber Shop

is the best place in town for a first-class shave of an up-to-date hair cut. We also carry a good stock of cigars and cigarettes. We aim to please our customers. Give us a call. J. N. OGDONNE Prop.

Agent for illustrated Buffalo Times.

## TO FARMERS!

DO YOU TREAT YOUR SEED WHEAT FOR SMUT?

We can furnish you with the genuine Formalin or Formaldehyde 40 per cent. imported direct, and give you full directions for using it.

The Red Cross Drug Store

**T. B. WALLACE, Phm. B.**

Sanitary plumbing steam and hot water heating. An experienced man in charge.

MADOLE & WILSON.

The Harmonic Revivalists in charge of Ensign Owens paid Napanee a two days visit on their return trip east. It is needless to say the army barracks was packed to hear this favorite evangelistic quartette. During their several stops here they have made many friends and accomplished much good.

Mr. C. I. Maybee was the successful winner of the beautiful set of dishes given away by the Bijou Comedy Co. on Saturday night at the conclusion of their weeks' engagement here. One coupon was given to each person every evening, on which the party receiving it wrote their name. The last night they were gathered and placed in a large box. Seven coupons were drawn out one at a time, and Mr. Maybee was declared the lucky winner.

We stock with several leading makes of washing machines and wringers. Paint brushes, white wash brushes, alabastine that greatest of wall finishes.

MADOLE & WILSON.

## Ramsay's Mixed Paints

Give Good Satisfaction

1 Gallon covers 360 Square Feet

For sale only at The Red Cross Drug Store.

**T. B. WALLACE, Phm. B.**



# Napanee. MADILL BROS. Napanee.

## UMBRELLA SALE, APRIL 30th.

The Best Umbrella Bargain of the Season

8 dozen Umbrellas, Handles come in assorted styles of Congo, Cherry, Bone and other various styles of fancy handles. On sale all day

**SATURDAY, 79c.**

This lot includes Umbrellas priced as high as \$1.00 and \$1.25 each, and there is only 8 dozen of them.

So We Advise You to Make a Point of Coming Down Early, Saturday Morning.

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE.

## NEW READY-TO-DON SKIRTS

You know a new stylish Skirt when you see it. You don't take chances on misfits. The prices of the finished Skirt, ready to put on, is less than you will buy the material and get it made for.

We show over 100 styles of Skirts in both plain material and fancy trimmed, in smooth and rough effects, also bouceles, voiles, and bourettes.

## HANDSOME SILK WAISTS.

You are probably aware of the fact that over 80 per cent. of all the Shirt Waists worn are ready-to-wear. There is a distinctive style about them that can't be copied. Made by expensive machinery, cut and designed by experts,

Our special lines of Jap. Taffeta Waists are made of extra good wearing silk, pretty yokes and sleeves, also some plain. Priced from \$3 to 7.50.

## PRETTY LAWN AND MUSLIN WAISTS.

Woodish Waists of all the correct materials are represented here in big variety. All the fashionable ideas as embodied in the latest Modes, made with cleverness and taste, are shown in our assortment.

Only by seeing them can you obtain a tangible and realizing idea of their infinite merit, and the comprehensiveness of the showing.

We want you to come in and see our Ready-to-Wear Department. Its completeness will surprise you, and the plain price tickets will prove that you can get a choice selection of natty garments cheaper here than anywhere else.

## YOU ARE MOVING?

We have what you want for that new House

Such as Carpets, Curtains, Poles, Rugs, Matting, Linoleums, Floor Oil Cloths, Hearth Rugs, Curtain Muslins, Curtain Nets, and Draperies.

## DRESS GOODS.

Not a weak spot a long the line that we know of. Whatever the season or the style demand is here in the fullest assortment, in genuinely new goods, and in almost any color combination.

Will you see them before you buy?

**SPECIAL**—100 yards Priestly Panne finish Box-cloth, 52 inches wide, will not spot, shrunk ready for use, extra quality in Black only. Per yard ..... **\$1.00**

**Three Whitewear Specials at \$1.25**

No. I.—Ladies' elegant Bishop Night Gown of good quality. Long Cloth, muslin and insertion yoke, trimmed with Beading and Cluny Lace. Extra value ..... **\$1.25**

No. II.—Ladies' Under Skirt of fine Cambric with deep flounce trimmed with half inch hemstitched tucks, bottom of flounce finished with embroidery ruffle ..... **\$1.25**

No. III.—Ladies' Corset Cover, of good quality cambric, yoke formed by broad val. lace with silk baby ribbon drawn through centre, armholes lace trimmed. Extra value..... **\$1.25**

## Handkerchief Cushion Tops

Have you seen our new stock of Handkerchief Cushion Tops? All the latest styles, designs and colorings, also the Handkerchiefs for Kimonos. Ask to see them!

# Napanee's Modern Store

# Napanee's Modern Store.

## Two Fire Alarms Saturday.

Saturday afternoon the firemen had to run to East ward, where it was found the grass was burning, endangering the home of Mr. Will Cronin. The fire was probably started by a spark from a railway engine and was quickly extinguished by the firemen. When they were returning to the fire hall another alarm was sounded, calling them to the park, where the grass was burning and had ignited the fence surrounding the park. The park received a clean fire sweep, with slight damage to the fence.

## Church of S. Mary Magdalene.

On Sunday Bishop Thorneley, Missionary Bishop of Algoma, preached in S. Mary Magdalene church both morning and evening and was celebrant at the midday communion service. His lordship was not present in any official capacity, but his earnest words and kindly intercourse will do much to quicken the missionary instincts of our people. A reception was tendered him by the ladies of the auxiliary on Monday evening and a very pleasant little function it was.

On Wednesday the Bishop of the Diocese (Bishop Mills) made his annual visitation of the parish. Choral evensong was sung at 7.30 o'clock, the Bishop being preacher. Owing to the illness of the rector during the winter no class had been prepared for confirmation, so that the chief feature after the service was the blessing of several memorials lately presented to the church. The ceremony was alike simple and impressive. After evensong the rector addressed the congregation, explaining the nature of the office and enumerating the different memorials viz—(1) The altar rail a bequest of the late Ven. Archdeacon Bedford Jones, sometime rector of the parish. (2) The parclose screen and choir lights, one wing in memory of the late Judge Wilkison and the other of J. A. Shibley Esq. (3) The choir gates, a memorial of Dr. Allen Ruttan, and (4) The Eagle Lectern in memory of Wm. Miller, Esq. and wife.

The Bishop with the Rural Dean Dibb, acting Chaplain, stood at the entrance to the chancel, and the rector turned to him and on behalf of the congregation and those who had presented the memorials, requested him to set them apart from all secular uses and consecrate them to the glory of God and to the use of His church for all time. This the bishop proceeded to do in the usual form.

The Altar and Chancel were decorated with a profuse display of flowers furnished by Mrs. Wilkison and Mrs. Shibley, very tastefully arranged by Mrs. Fennell, president of the altar guild.



## NEW FURNISHINGS. NEW PATTERNS IN SHIRTS, NECKWEAR and COLLARS, ENGLISH HATS—

"Barrington" ..... \$2 00  
Stanley ..... 2 50  
Cooksey ..... 3 00

AMERICAN HATS—from 50c to \$2.00

We invite you to inspect our Spring Goods.

**C. A. GRAHAM & CO.**

## Napanee Bicycle Works....

W. J. NORMILE, Proprietor.

Call and see the  
**CANADIAN**  
manufactured by  
**W. J. NORMILE**



Strict attention paid  
to Bicycle Repairing.  
Full stock of Repairs  
on hand.

## BICYCLES

The Bicycle is  
here to stay.  
Sales increasing  
every week.

## BICYCLES

We are now in a better position  
than ever to supply your wants  
in the bicycle line.

We have a full stock of the  
Celebrated Cleveland and Massey  
Harris Bicycles at prices to suit  
the times.

100 Second Hand  
Wheels, all in first  
class condition.  
Prices right.

## BICYCLES

## Napanee Bicycle Works,

W. J. NORMILE, Proprietor.

## Paints, Oils and Glass.

Elephant white lead, Elephant ready mixed paints, pale boiled oil, single and double thick glass, everyone of these guaranteed the best of their class.

## MADOLE & WILSON.

The merchants of Gananoque have organized to protect themselves from "dead beats" and people of doubtful pay. Once a month they will have printed on a sheet of paper a list of those who run accounts and refuse to pay them. A copy will be furnished every member, and a part of the agreement is that no one whose name appears on the list shall receive credit.

"An editor is a millionaire without money, a congressman without a job, a king without a throne. He constructs without a hammer or saw, builds railroads without rails or spikes, and farms without plow. He runs a butcher shop in the journalistic world and deals out brains for cash or credit. The editor is a teacher, a lawyer, a preacher; he sends truth out to save souls and gets lost himself."

Those who undertake to give wrong information to a newspaper for publication should know that for such an offence there is a \$400 fine, or two year's imprisonment, or both. Recently for a joke a person got a country paper to print a local giving particulars of a marriage that had not taken place and was surprised to learn of the serious penalty attached to his deception.

## Eggs for Hatching.

Buff Wyandottes and White Rocks, fancy fowls. \$1.00 per setting. Enquire of  
A. E. PAUL,  
East Ward Book Store.

## Evangelistic Service.

Mr. F. G. Lockett, of Kingston, will conduct an Evangelistic Service in the Town Hall, on Sunday, the 24th inst., at 7.30 p.m. Free to all.

## The Celebrated Eye Specialist.

Prof. J. H. DeSilberg, the celebrated eye specialist from Germany, will visit Napanee, on Monday afternoon, May 9th and remain until Wednesday, May 11th, when he may be consulted at J. J. Perry's Drug Store. He will visit Newburg on Monday afternoon, May 16th and remain until Tuesday night, May 17th, at the Red Lion hotel parlors. He will be in Tamworth, on Wednesday, May 18th, and remain until May 19th, at S. Shield's hotel parlors. He will visit Enterprise Friday, May 20th and remain until Saturday afternoon, May 21st, at the Hamilton Hotel parlors. He will visit Yarker on Wednesday, May 25th, and remain until Thursday, May 26th, at the Commercial hotel parlors. He will be in Harrowsmith on Friday, May 27th, and remain until Saturday afternoon, May 28th, at the Brick hotel parlors.

A fresh supply of cured hams, spiced rolls, bacon and bologna, at  
**GREY LION GROCERY.**

## At The Plaza

**BARBER SHOP and  
CIGAR STORE.**

Your Custom Solicited.

Tel. 89. **A. WILLIS.**

Miss Ethel Lydia Burgess, daughter of Mr. David Burgess, of Moscow, died at the home of Mrs. J. Stevens, Dundas Street, where she was boarding, on Saturday, after an illness of about six weeks. She was aged twenty-four years, eight months and nineteen days, and followed the occupation of a dressmaker. The remains were removed to her home in Moscow, on Monday, and the funeral took place on Tuesday.

The VanLoven Bros., Moscow, received from Western Ontario, last week, two registered Clyde Stallion colts coming three and four years old. They personally selected these colts and got them over a hundred miles apart. They are fine animals and weigh 1640 and 1700 pounds respectively. Their sires were both imported and weigh over a ton each. Their ancestors are among the greatest in Scotland and should be very desirable horses to breed from.